The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,421.] LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 9.30, 1s. ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 12.30 and 4.0 (free), conductor Mr. August Manns; Military Band and Organ Recitals; Dr. Holden's Entertainment, 4.30, 6.45 (6d. and 1s.); Griffiths Bros. and their Blondin Donkey, 6.0 (free); Grand Ballet, 8.0 (free); Picture Gallery, open all day (free); Panorama (1s.); Toboggan Switchback Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BALLET THIS and EVERY EVENING, in Centre Transept (free), Fairy Scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miss ALICE ATHERTON, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, and Strand Theatre Company, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at three, in "Kleptomania." Seats 1s. to 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CAPTAIN SWIFT, on THURSDAY NEXT, at three. Haymarket Theatre Company. The cast includes Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mesdames Rose Leclercq and Cudmore, and Lady Monckton; Messrs. Brookfield, Macklin, and Kemble. Seats 1s. to 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Special THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT, 5.30 till 10.0. Variety Show, Grand Ballet, and Promenade Concert. Vocalists on Thursday next, Madame Clara Samuells and Mr. Iver M'Kay. Solo cornet, Mr. Howard Reynolds. Band of Coldstream Guards; conductor, Mr. C. Thomas (by permission of Col. Wigram, C.B.).—Admission One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Madame VALLERIA will SING at the SATURDAY CONCERT, Oct. 20. Solo violin, M. Johannes Wolff. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Programme will include Symphony No. 2, in E flat (Goldmark) (first time in England) and Concerto Romantique, for violin and orchestra (Godard) (first time at these concerts).—Seats 6d. to 2s. 6d.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The Hero of Niagara.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The great and only Blondin is as novel as ever, and although in his 65th year, and 36 years before the public, he has no living equal.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—Blondin performs his unique, original, and celebrated feats of walking, running, somersaults, balancing on chairs, cooking an omelette, riding a bicycle, and carrying a man across the high rope, and his numerous acts which have made his name a household word for the past 35 years.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—Notice.—Blondin will perform EVERY EVENING, at 9.15, and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS only, at 4.45. Notice.—Visitors to Niagara in London have ample time to see "The Hero of Niagara."

ROYAL AQUARIUM. TO-DAY.

[illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family. Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE. The NEXT FORTNIGHTLY CONCERT OCT. 20. Metropolitan and Local Examinations 1889 Syllabus on application. JOHN GILL, Secretary. Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (Royal Albert Hall). Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN. President—H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G. Conductor—Mr. Barnby. Eighteenth Season 1888-89. Mozart's REQUIEM and Rossini's STABAT MATER, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at eight. Artists: Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Mr. Edwd. Lloyd, and Signor Del Puente. Organist, Mr. Hodge. Band and chorus 1,000. Prices: 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., and gallery promenade 2s.
Ten Concerts will be given during the season, eight being subscription.
Prices for the Subscription Series of eight concerts: Stalls, 63s.; arena, 52s.; balcony—reserved 24s., unreserved 20s.—Seats may be secured, and prospectuses obtained, at the Royal Albert Hall.

BRISTOL SIXTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1888.
Four Morning Concerts.—"Elijah," "Fourth Mass," "Cherubini," "Rose of Sharon," "Walpurgis Night," "Golden Legend," "Messiah."
Three Evening Concerts, including "Iphigenia" (Gluck), "Romeo and Juliet" (Berlioz), &c.
Mesdames Albani, Anna Williams, Trebelli, Patey, Belle Cole; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, C. Banks, Watkin Mills, M. Worlock, and Santley. Conductor, Sir Charles Hallé.
Programmes, with special railway arrangements at ticket office, Colston Hall, Bristol. HENRY COOKE, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in NOVEMBER.
Mr. Keene's Organ Recital will take place Saturday, Oct. 20, at four o'clock.
Piano, singing, organ, harmony, &c. Terms from £1 1s. Orchestral practice. For prospectus apply to the Director of Classes. T. H. Y. TROTTER, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon. 3, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square (close to Oxford-circus).

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC (Inst. 1880).—Porchester-road, W. (Royal Oak Station). City Branch, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Birmingham, 93, Colmore-row. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT, NOV. 3, at 8.30.

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ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

LAST WEEKS.

LAST WEEKS.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington. Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY. Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY. Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq. President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North. President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. The Exhibition of the Year. The Greatest Success of 1888. The most valuable and Varied Collection Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited. Magnificent and Unique Display Of Italian Industries and Wines. 2,000 exclusively Italian Exhibitors.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LAST WEEKS, LAST WEEKS.—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
10. 0 a.m.—Main Building, Fine Art Galleries, and Annexes Open.
11.30 a.m.—Roman Forum, Borghese Gardens, Capri Grotto.
11.30 a.m.—Antique Statuary (Photos) from the Vatican.
12.30 p.m.—The late King Victor Emmanuel's Hunting Tent. A Street in Pompeii, Faenza Pottery Manufacture, Venetian Lace Makers, Italian Naval Exhibits.
2. 0 to 10.40 p.m.—The Italian Exhibition Band (Conductor, Hiram Henton). Alpine Switchback Railway.
3. 0 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
4. 0 p.m.—Roman Coliseum on "Wild West" Arena.
4.30 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
6. 0 p.m.—"Quirinale" Italian Dinner in Dining Room in Main Building.
7.30 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
8. 0 p.m.—Roman Coliseum on "Wild West" Arena.
9. 0 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
Charming Gardens and Illuminated Fêtes Every Evening. For further particulars see 1d. and 3d. Daily Programmes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LAST WEEKS, LAST WEEKS.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m. Rome Under the Emperors. Inauguration of the Coliseum By the Emperor Titus. On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry.
The First Reproduction of the Roman Coliseum ever Constructed in England. The Arena is of the exact dimensions of the Coliseum Arena in Rome.

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PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. Dates of departure:

	Tons.	London.	Marsils.	Naples.	Brindisi.
Arcadia	6,362	Oct. 20	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	—
Peshawur	3,927	Oct. 25	—	—	Nov. 5
Kaisar	4,020	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	—
Sutlej	4,205	Nov. 8	—	—	Nov. 19

SPECIAL EXTRA STEAMER for BOMBAY.—To meet the requirements of the present outward passenger season, the P. and O. COMPANY will despatch their s.s. BRINDISI, 3,555 tons, from LONDON, on NOV. 15, for BOMBAY direct.

CALCUTTA and MADRAS DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Naples.
Ganges	4,200 tons	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Rohilla	3,511 tons	Nov. 8	Nov. 16
Nepaul	3,554 tons	Nov. 29	Dec. 7
Chusan	4,000 tons	Dec. 13	Dec. 21

CEYLON DIRECT, by P. and O., from London Every Week.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Brindisi.
Victoria	6,268 tons	Oct. 19	Oct. 28
Massilia	4,918 tons	Nov. 1	Nov. 12
Oceana	6,362 tons	Nov. 16	Nov. 26
Carthage	5,013 tons	Nov. 30	Dec. 10

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA. The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Albany direct, calling at Brindisi, every fortnight. Dates of departure as follows:

			Tons.	H.P.
Oct. 19	Victoria	Capt. G. F. Cates	6,268	7,000
Nov. 1	Massilia	Capt. S. D. Shallard	4,918	5,000
Nov. 16	Oceana	Capt. P. S. Tomlin	6,362	7,000
Nov. 30	Carthage	Capt. R. G. Stead	5,013	5,500
Dec. 13	Rome	Capt. A. W. Adamson	5,011	5,000
Dec. 28	Arcadia	Capt. W. B. Andrews	6,362	7,000

First saloon, £60 to £70; second saloon, £35 to £37; return tickets, £95 to £105. First and second saloon passengers only carried.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY issue return tickets at reduced fares to India, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mediterranean Ports, and Egypt.

THE RIVIERA, viâ MARSEILLES; SOUTHERN ITALY, viâ NAPLES.—The P. and O. STEAMERS leave LONDON EVERY WEEK for NAPLES, and for MARSEILLES EVERY FORTNIGHT.

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—P. and O. COMPANY despatch WEEKLY from LONDON one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports. Cheap single and return tickets.

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H. B. SMITH,
STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
SWORN BROKER, duly admitted by the Court of Aldermen of the City of London.
NO. 110, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: City Bank (Limited), Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

OCTOBER, 1888.
IN REPLY to numerous INQUIRIES, H. B. SMITH begs to say that he has NO CONNECTION whatever with any other broker or dealer, or firm of brokers or dealers, whether carrying on business in a similar name or any other.

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EXPLANATORY POOL CIRCULAR.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Some irregularity is reported in the discount market, three months' bills being quoted in certain quarters at 3¼ per cent., or a fraction less, while other firms refused business below 3¼. The Indian banks, however, have placed three, four, and six months' drafts together, to arrive shortly from the East, at 3¼ per cent. Money was in good demand at 4 per cent. till late in the day, when transactions occurred at 3. Loans have been fixed by the India Council for six weeks at 4 per cent. The supply of money will now be reduced by Government repayments to the Bank of England. It is stated that 4 per cent. was recently charged for advances to the Treasury, and the three millions borrowed will doubtless be returned as soon as possible. A trifling amount of gold was sent into the Bank, but, including a remittance due from the Continent on Monday, about £200,000 has been bought in the open market, understood to be for Russia. Similar operations are likely, exports of wheat hither from Odessa and other Russian ports being now upon a very large scale, and hence the power to attract bullion from this country is daily increasing. The effect of a very deficient harvest here is now more apparent. At Berlin the value of money is tending upwards, and the outside rate of discount has risen to 3¾ per cent. It is rumoured that the Imperial Bank may shortly raise its minimum, to check an outflow of bullion. The return of that institution to Oct. 6 showed, it will be remembered, a decrease in the "cash in hand" of nearly £900,000, and a further considerable reduction has probably since taken place.

Money has been in demand in New York, according to the return of the Associated Banks, and the loans and discounts exhibit an increase of £320,000. Net deposits have augmented £340,000, and the specie is larger by £40,000, but legal tenders have diminished £160,000. The reserve now amounts to £22,800,000, or £120,000 less, and the surplus is £2,075,000, being a reduction of £205,000.

Under the influence of the fine weather the attendance on the Stock Exchange was very small, and dealings were extremely limited. Prices opened lower, on the revival of the demand for gold for St. Petersburg, but closed at a partial recovery. Some securities also gave way in Berlin, in spite of the favourable tenour of the remarks of the *North German Gazette* in reference to the German Emperor's visit to Italy. The Funds declined ⅛ per cent., and nearly all the home railways receded, though the last quotations were not the worst. On the day, Midland, Great Northern "A," and Brighton "A" fell ⅜ to 1 per cent., and South-Eastern "A" ⅜. Caledonian touched 111⅞ at one time, and left off at 111⅜, or ⅛ down, while North British Deferred, after being offered, was finally strong, at a rise of ⅛. A fall occurred in American lines, but, except Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary and Preference, which relapsed about 1 each, the variations were quite unimportant. Grand Trunks were bought in view of better traffic returns from the advance in rates that commenced on Oct. 10. The Second Preference was in chief request, and rose about 1 per cent. Mexican (Vera Cruz) stocks fell ⅜ in the morning, and left off ⅛ to ⅜ higher than yesterday upon purchases by recent speculative sellers. Dulness was reported in foreign bonds; the changes comprised a relapse in Argentine Cedulas, Ecuador, Egyptian Unified, Peruvian, Spanish, and Turkish, and an advance in Argentine Hard Dollars, French, Uruguayan Six per Cents., and Venezuelan. The new Argentine Loan was nominally quoted ½ to 1 prem. A few of the cable securities exhibited depression, and Anglo-American Ordinary and Preference fell ⅜ to 1 per cent. Miscellaneous shares showed steadiness, though Hyderabad (Deccan) and Hudson's Bay were lower. No important change occurred in mines, but the tendency was firm.

Only £8,000 in gold was bought by the Bank. The John Elder, from Valparaiso, has brought £29,998 in specie. During the week the shipments of gold from New York for Europe amounted to £103,688, and of silver to £32,860. The former remittance was mentioned some days ago, and is believed to be quite exceptional.

In the silver market business was inactive, and bars fell ⅛d, to 42⅝d per ounce. Mexican dollars were also ⅛d lower, at 42d. Indian exchanges were without variation. Bills in Shanghai declined ⅛d, to 4s 3⅝d. Rupee Paper was steady, at yesterday's prices.

An undecided tendency prevailed on the Continental Bourses. At Berlin, Prussian Four per Cents., Egyptian Preference and Unified, Russian, Mexican, Deutsche Bank, and Lombardo gave way, and Turkish, Hungarian, and Austrian Credit improved. In Paris, a decline was apparent in Ottoman Bank, Panama Canal, Greek, and Spanish, while Rio Tinto and Italian were better. The Three per Cent. Rentes advanced 10c, to 82f 45c, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 10c, to 105f 60c. Exchange on London (cheques) fell 1c, to 25f 37½c.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son will receive applications for $1,000,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia Railway, redeemable in 1937, and $1,500,000 Five per Cents. of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad, redeemable in 1928. The former are offered at £206 per $1,000 bond, and the latter at £176. Together the two railroads will form a continuous line of road from Atlanta to and through the Cumberland Mountains, where a connection will be made with an extension, now being constructed, of the Louisville and Nashville Railway. The subscription list will be closed on or before Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A Province of San Paulo Five per Cent. Sterling Loan for £787,500 has been introduced by Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons. Subscriptions will likewise be received in Amsterdam by Messrs. A. H. Keyser and Sons and Messrs. Wertheim and Gompertz. The price of issue is 97½ per cent., but payments can be made in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds will bear interest from the 1st inst., payable half-yearly, free from all Brazilian taxes, and are redeemable at par within thirty-seven years by an accumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. According to the prospectus the loan is raised under the authority of the legislature of the Province for the immigration service and the funding of floating debt. An official memorandum shows that the entire debt of San Paulo at the end of 1887 was only £218,500. It is notified that the application list will be closed on or before Oct. 17.

In the weekly return of the National Bank of Belgium current accounts exhibit a decrease of [illegible]

[illegible]

On forty-two of the railways whose returns distinguish the receipts from each class of traffic, the receipts from passengers for the past week were £565,674, or £5,917 increase; and from goods £771,746, or £10,521 increase. The aggregate receipts for the past fourteen weeks amounted to £20,551,536, or an increase of £468,323. On the forty-two lines above mentioned the aggregate receipts for the fourteen weeks from passengers were £9,826,445, or £96,629 increase, and from goods £9,890,351, or £323,923 increase.

An extraordinary meeting of Combe and Co. (Limited) is called for Oct. 15, to alter the articles of association.

The directors of the Pinos Altos Bullion Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the three months ending Sept. 30 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities: British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) *fell* ⅛ per ct. both for money and the account. Consols for money closed at 100, ⅛; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 97⅜, ½ ex div.; ditto for the account (Nov. 2), 97⅜, ½ ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 96¼, ½ ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 94, ¼ ex div.; ditto for the account (Nov. 2), 94, ¼ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 8s to 3s dis.; ditto (June), 12s to 2s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 99½, 100½ ex div.; India Three and a Half per Cts., 104½, 105½ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 97, ½; Bank of England Stock, 325, 328 ex div.; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111, 112 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 100, 101 ex div.; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 100, 102; ditto, 1893-98, 100, 102; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110¼, ¾ ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 96, ½ ex div.

Colonial Government Securities.—Canada, 1904, rose 1, to 110, 112; ditto, 1910, 1, to 110, 112; ditto Three and a Half per Cts., 1, to 104, 106; Cape of Good Hope Consolidated, 1, to 106½, 107½; Manitoba, 1910, 1, to 110, 112; Quebec Four per Cts., 1, to 99, 101; and Tasmania Four per Cts., ½, to 104, 105.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Peruvian Six per Cts. *fell* 11-16; ditto Five per Cts. and Spanish Four per Cts., 7-16 each; Argentine Cedulas "A," Ecuador, United States Four and Four and a Half per Cts., and Turkish Group One, ¼ each; ditto Group Two, the 1871 loan, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" and "J," and Greek of 1881 and 1884, ⅛ each; Egyptian Unified, ⅛; ditto Daira, ⅛; and Italian of 1861 and Russian of 1873, 1-16 each; but Chilian of 1886 and 1887 and Russian of 1871 and 1872 *rose* 1 each; Argentine Hard Dollars, ⅜; ditto of 1884, Santa Fé and Reconquista Railway Mortgage, and Venezuelan, ½ each; and French Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes and Uruguay Six per Cts., ¼ each. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.		To-day.		Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1868	102	104	...		103½
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	...		101½ ½ ½
6 p.c. 1881	103	105	...		103½ 4¼ 3½
5 p.c. 1884	97	98	97	99	98¼
5 p.c. 1886	97½	98½	...		98
5 p.c. N.C. Rail. Ex.	96½	97½	...		96½
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	96	97	...		96 ½
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	72½	73½	73½	74	74 ¾ 3½ 4¼ 3¾ 4¼
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	64½	65	62	62½	...
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67	69	...		68
Paper 5 p.c.	66	68	...		...
Gold 4 p.c.	89	91	...		...
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100	102	...		101
4½ p.c. 1883	97	99	...		100 99
5 p.c. 1886	101½	102½	...		102¼ ½
4½ p.c. 1879	98	99	...		...
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	94	95	...		95¼ 4¾ 5
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	99	101	...		99¾ ½
6 p.c. 1883	99	101	...		99½
Cedulas 5 p.c. "I"	63½	64	63¼	63¾	...
Ditto "J"	62½	63	62¼	63	...
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	99	101	100	102	100½ ½
4½ p.c. 1887	99	101	100	102	...
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	105	108	...		107½
7 p.c. "B"	108	110	...		109½
6 p.c. March, 1895	105	108	...		105½
6 p.c. June, 1895	106	109	...		...
Colombian 4¼ p.c.	33	35	...		...
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	92½	93½	...		...
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91½	92½	...		91½ ½
Ecuador 1 p.c.	24½	25	24	24½	24¾ ¼ 3¾ ½
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	103	103½	...		103½ 3 ¼
4 p.c. Unified	83¼	83½	83	83¼	83¼
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	78½	79	78½	79	78¾ 9
5 p.c. State Dom.	101½	101½	...		...
4½ p.c. 1888	94	94½	...		...
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1886	100½	101	...		100½
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	104½	105½	...		104½ 5½
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	100	101	...		100½
French 3 p.c. Rentes	80½	81¼	...		...
4½ p.c. Rentes	103½	104	103½	104¼	...
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	83	82½	82¾	83¼ 2¾ 3
5 p.c. 1884	82½	83	82½	82¾	83 ½
4 p.c. Monopoly	73½	73½	...		73½ ¾ ⅞ ¾
6 p.c. '88 Scrip, all pd	91	92	...		92½ ½
Guatemala 4 p.c.	59	61	...		[illegible]
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	98	100	...		9.½
5 p.c. 1873	99	101	...		...
4 p.c. 1881	82½	83	...		...
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	95½	96½	95 ⅞	95 15/16	95½ ½
Japanese 7 p.c.	110	113	...		...
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	39½	39½	...		39⅞ ¾ ½
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	90½	91½	...		90½
Paraguay 1886	39	41	...		40½ ½
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	18½	18½	18	18¼	18½ [illegible]
5 p.c. 1872	16½	16⅝	15½	15¾	16½ 15¾ 16¼ 15¾
Portuguese 3 p.c.	65½	65½	...		65½ ½ ½
Prussian 4 p.c.	105	107	...		...
Russian 5 p.c. 1822	94	96	...		...
5 p.c. 1862	99	101	...		...
5 p.c. 1864	97	99	...		98½
4 p.c. Nicolai Rail.	86	88	...		...
5 p.c. 1870 (Railway Loans)	99	101	...		...
5 p.c. 1871 (Railway Loans)	94	96	95	97	96½
5 p.c. 1872 (Railway Loans)	94	96	95	97	95
5 p.c. 1873 (Railway Loans)	93½	94½	93½	93½	93½
4½ p.c. 1875 (Railway Loans)	91	93	...		...
Santa Fé 6 p.c. 1883	100	102	...		100½ 1 ½ 2
5 p.c. N.C. Ry. Mort	101	103	...		...
5 p.c. Ex. Mort.	98	99	...		...
5 p.c. W.C. Ry. Mrt.	95	97	...		...
5 p.c. Ry. Ext. Mrt.	91	96	95	96	96½ ½
Spanish 2 p.c.	48½	49½	...		...
4 p.c.	72	72½	72¼	72⅜	72½ ½
Quicksilver 5 p.c.	103	105	...		...
Turkish 5 p.c. 1854	97	99	...		...
5 p.c. Priority	80	82	...		...
6 p.c. 1858, 6 p.c. 1862 (Group 1)	25½	26½	26	26½	...
5 p.c. Treas. (Group 2)	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
6 p.c. 1865, 6 p.c. 1869, 6 p.c. 1873 (Group 3)	14½	15 ⅛	...		...
5 p.c. 1865, Group 4	15 ⅛	15 ⅜	...		...
5 p.c. (Defence)	93½	94½	...		...
4½ p.c. 1871	81½	82½	81½	82	82 ½
U.S. Funded 4½ p.c.	110½	110½	109½	110	...
4 p.c.	131	131½	130½	130½	...
Virginia Funded	40½	41½	...		...
Uruguay Unif. 5 p.c.	73½	74½	...		73½ 4¼ ½ 3¾ ½
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	87½	88½	88	88½	88½ ½ ½
Venezuela 3 p.c.	55	56	55½	56½	55½ ½ 6¼ ½ ½

English Railway Original and "A" Stocks.—Midland *fell* 1; Great Northern "A" and Brighton "A," ⅞ each; South-Eastern "A" and Metropolitan Surplus Lands, ⅛ each; ditto District, ¼; Great Eastern, Caledonian, and North-Eastern, ⅛ each; Chatham Preference, ¼; and ditto Ordinary, ⅛; but North British Deferred *rose* ⅛, and ditto Preferred, ⅛. Annexed are the latest prices: Caledonian, 111⅛, ⅜; East London, 9, 10; Glasgow and South-Western, 104, 106; Great Eastern, 69½, ⅞; Great Northern, 115½, 116½; ditto "A," 100½, ⅞; Great Western, 149½, ½; Hull and Barnsley, 34½, 35; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117, 118; London and Brighton, 143, 145; ditto "A," 130½, ⅞; London, Chatham, and Dover, 23½, 24; ditto Preference, 101½, 102½; London and North-Western, 168½, ½; London and South-Western, 138, 139; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 128, 130; Manchester and Sheffield, 70½, 71½; ditto "A," 36½, 37½; Metropolitan Consolidated, 76½, ⅞; ditto Surplus Lands, 70½, ⅞; ditto District, 34½, ⅞; Midland, 132½, ½; North London, 190, 195; North-Eastern, 157½, ⅞; North British Three per Ct. Preference, 74½, ¾; ditto Deferred, 53½, ⅞; North Staffordshire, 109½, 110½; South-Eastern, 133, 135; ditto "A," 111⅛, ⅜; and Taff Vale, 222, 227.

Home Railway Debenture Stocks.—Great Western Four and a Half per Cts. *rose* 1, to 145, 147; Highland Four per Cts., 1, to 124, 126; and Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1, to 128, 130.

[illegible]

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible]

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN BELFAST.

Lord Londonderry and suite arrived in Belfast on Saturday from Dublin, and opened the new free library in the presence of the Corporation and a large assemblage of citizens. The Lord-Lieutenant was presented with an elaborate address of welcome, and in reply expressed the pleasure he had in coming there as the representative of the Queen on such an auspicious occasion, and thanked the company for their loyal reception.

Subsequently a luncheon was given in honour of the Lord-Lieutenant by the Mayor of Belfast. The toast of "Prosperity to Ireland" was proposed, and his Excellency, in responding, said: I trust I am taking a not too sanguine view when I say that I am convinced that prosperity is surely returning to Ireland. Following the example of England, the trade of this country is steadily reviving—(hear, hear)—and I have heard with pleasure the remarks made by you, Mr. Mayor, corroborating the information I have received, that those connected with the agricultural interests of the country have every reason to be satisfied with the gifts they have received. The harvest—although, as you have said, the weather has not been altogether favourable—has been a particularly abundant one; the prices of cattle, which have been steadily and rapidly rising, are now being fairly maintained; and with regard to the harvest—the grain harvest which we are completing—I think we have every reason to be thankful to Providence both as regards quality and quantity. But there is another prosperity which I think is returning to Ireland, and by that prosperity I mean peace, security, and happiness—(hear, hear)—to those law-abiding inhabitants of some other parts of Ireland who, for some time past, owing to their law-abiding instincts, have endured lives of danger, discomfort, and misery. Mr. Mayor, it is hardly two years since I had the pleasure of enjoying your hospitality in this hall, and addressing an influential gathering somewhat similar to that which I see before me now, and I remember well that on that occasion I congratulated you on the energy, the affluence, and prosperity of this great and important town, but I was unable to allude in satisfactory terms to certain other parts of Ireland, where at that time outrage and crime stalked unpunished and almost unchecked because it could not be detected. At that time we were attempting to govern Ireland by means of the ordinary law, and all the efforts on our part, though earnest, I regret to say, met with almost complete failure. I need scarcely ask you why those efforts failed. They failed because of the fixed and avowed determination of the leaders of the existing agitation that the government of Ireland under the ordinary law should be rendered impossible. It was on this ground and for these reasons that we applied to Parliament for extraordinary powers, and by means of those powers we have grappled—and from your speech I venture to think you consider we have grappled successfully—with the outrages to which I refer. (Cheers.) I maintain that the Government of Ireland have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they have administered the powers entrusted to them. I confess that when we first entered upon the administration of these powers I saw before me many and great difficulties; but by a policy of firmness and fairness those difficulties are gradually but surely disappearing, and I am convinced that success must ultimately crown our efforts. I shall venture to submit to you a few figures in proof of the statements I have just made. During the year previous to the passing of the Crimes Act, ending Aug. 31, 1887, there occurred in Ireland 590 agrarian outrages, exclusive of threatening letters and notices. During the succeeding year, ending Aug. 31, 1888, agrarian outrages fell to 425. This is exclusive of threatening letters, which have also decreased. You can, therefore, see that in one year after passing the Crimes Act there is a substantial decrease of 28 per cent. in the number of serious agrarian outrages in Ireland. (Cheers.) But, then, it may be argued that, although crime may have decreased, it does not follow that the state of the country is necessarily satisfactory, for when organised intimidation is established agrarian outrages become, as Mr. Parnell himself declares, entirely unnecessary. I am heartily glad I can assure this distinguished company that intimidation is steadily and markedly diminishing, as is proved by the latest official returns on that point. On July 31, 1887, there were 870 persons wholly boycotted, and 3,965 persons partially boycotted. On Sept. 30, 1888, the number of persons wholly boycotted has diminished to 79, and those partially boycotted to 1,093. In other words, since the passing of the Crimes Act there has been a decrease of 90½ per cent. of persons wholly boycotted, and of 72 per cent. of persons partially boycotted, or a diminution of 75½ per cent. on the total number of persons boycotted in Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there is one other subject connected with the improved state of Ireland on which I shall say a very few words. I wish to speak of the reletting of evicted farms. I have read statements made by members of the Opposition that no evicted farms in Ireland have been relet. Now, to that I can give an unqualified contradiction. I feel sure that you will understand, and it is very obvious that it would be most unwise and most injurious to give you the names of the new tenantry or of the locality of farms, but the last returns show that during the first six months of [illegible]

MR. RITCHIE AT DUNDEE.

The freedom of the burgh of Dundee was presented to the President of the Local Government Board on Saturday in the Albert Hall. Provost Hunter, who presided, was supported by the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Firth, M.P., and a number of the magistrates, councillors, and prominent townsmen of the burgh of which Mr. Ritchie is a native.

Provost HUNTER, by whom the freedom was presented, expressed the pleasure it afforded even those who were opposed to Mr. Ritchie in politics to recognise the special claims which the right hon. gentleman had upon the consideration of the community of Dundee. It was not every man who won the position of a Cabinet Minister after only a dozen years of Parliamentary life. (Cheers.)

Mr. RITCHIE, in the course of his response, said: You have said truly that this honour is in no sense of the term connected with party politics. The honour is conferred upon me because of political services it is true, but I am thankful that at the present day, even when, perhaps, some of us are more sharply divided in politics than ever before, political services can often be recognised as services not absolutely connected with party. (Hear, hear.) There is no one who would regret more than I should if such honours as this did, in any sense of the term, come to be regarded as mere badges of party. They have been always regarded as one of the highest honours which public men can receive. Once lower these honours to a mere question of a party majority in the council, whether or not the politics of the individual upon whom the honour is to be conferred are in accordance with the proclivities of the body that is to confer them, and they would lose nine-tenths of the value which they at present possess. (Hear, hear.) Neither from the point of view of individuals nor from the point of view of the communities that have the power of conferring this distinction could it be regarded as satisfactory or as anything but to be regretted, if honours of this kind were in any sense of the term associated with party. You have alluded to the public offices which I have held, and what you were good enough to describe as the public services that I have performed, and particularly to the services which you considered I have rendered to the country in connection with the Local Government Bill. (Cheers.) If I may be permitted to say so, there seems to me to be something fitting in conferring this great municipal honour for what is essentially municipal work. Certainly it was my endeavour—and I believe from the testimony of both my political friends and political adversaries I did in some degree succeed—it was my great effort that this should be treated as a municipal work, and that men of all parties should join with the object of making it as complete and satisfactory for what it had to do as it was possible to make it. (Cheers.) In my opinion it was because of this line having been taken that we met with the success we did. I am glad to be able to bear that testimony which I have already borne in the House of Commons to the great assistance we have received from public men of all parties in making this measure a good and workable measure, and I am glad to think that among those members from whom the Government and myself received assistance in perfecting and completing the bill one of the most conspicuous was the hon. member for Dundee (Mr. Firth). It is pleasing that we are able in political strife to recognise some merit one in the other. (Hear, hear.) So long as that continues public life in this country cannot be in an unhealthy condition, and I venture to hope—differing as we may in sharp political questions—we may still be able to unite in doing work which we all believe is for the common good. (Cheers.) I believe the effect of this bill will be to enormously increase the feeling of municipal life throughout the country. It is, practically, an extension of that which you have so long enjoyed here, and so long enjoyed in London and elsewhere throughout the country; and I venture to express the earnest hope that what we endeavour to do in the House of Commons the electors in the country will endeavour to do, not to treat this question as a question of party politics, but to elect the men to do the work who are most likely to do it well for the public, utterly and entirely regardless whether the man is Whig, or Tory, or Radical. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the new burgess, at the instance of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.

Mr. Ritchie subsequently opened a bazaar in the Drill Hall in aid of funds to extend the free library and museum buildings, and to erect a new art gallery in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee; and in the afternoon was entertained at luncheon by the Provost and magistrates.

BAYONET VERSUS BEAR.

On Saturday evening an extraordinary struggle with a bear took place at Franklin's Gardens, a place of popular resort at Northampton. The local volunteers had been having their annual sports, terminating with a mimic night attack. The repeated volleying in the grounds seemed to have alarmed the wild animals kept there, and when a man, named Gotch, entered the bear-pit to attend the animals one of the brutes rushed upon him from behind and knocked him to the [illegible]

FOOTBALL.

NEW ZEALANDERS v. MOSELEY (RUGBY).

[illegible]

CANADIANS v. SWIFTS.

[illegible]

LEAGUE MATCHES.

[illegible]

LONDON SENIOR CHALLENGE CUP.

[illegible]

SIR W. LAWSON IN WESTMORLAND.

[illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

So much has been said and written about the unpopular victory of Ténébreuse in the Cesarewitch that there is little necessity to pursue a distasteful subject. No argument will alter the general belief that she crossed the Channel in the summer merely to qualify for the autumn, and the committee appointed to rearrange the Rules of Racing should, if desirous of striking a popular note, at once suggest the expunction of Mr. W. G. Craven's clause in the rule devoted to handicaps. After a fair trial it has done harm rather than good, and, unless we can unreservedly welcome foreign competition upon our racecourses, an insular policy would be preferable. Not that this would commend itself to those who have liberal views, especially when we remember that the country would be glutted with blood stock, except for the large export from year to year. Some of our best and most valuable stud horses and brood mares have found their way to France, Germany, America, and the colonies, and the blue ribbon of the British turf has been carried off at intervals by Gladiateur, Kisber, and Iroquois. I hope to see the day when an equally successful champion will be sent from the land of the Southern Cross. Although Major Egerton had accepted to a great extent the Ascot form of Ténébreuse as correct, a harsh view could alone have stopped her, and it is a moderate computation to say that she won with a full 7lb in hand. The race was virtually decided half-way down the Bushes hill, and providing, therefore, that she returns from France none the worse for the long gallop in the Prix Gladiateur, the important demonstration of Saturday for the Cambridgeshire will be followed up in many quarters. Unless Acme should come well out of an impending trial with Gallinule I much doubt his ability to turn the tables at a difference of only 6lb, as he did not, to my thinking, show such good speed as Trayles. But so far the latter has been out of favour, and Sandal looked like developing into a strong favourite from Jewitt's stable until she made more enemies than friends by a slovenly win from Ormuz on Friday in the Great Challenge Stakes. The pair that have the biggest pull in the weights with Ténébreuse, compared to the Cesarewitch, are Phil and Button Park, and although the one made a far milder show last Tuesday than the other, the monetary signs indicate that the Stanton four-year-old is expected to give a good account of himself. For that matter the Cambridgeshire course may be hardly far enough for Button Park, in addition to which the Duke of Beaufort might lose the services of George Barrett, as Candlemas looks like giving battle for Kingsclere. The reports circulated to the detriment of Mamia were dispelled by the creditable figure that she cut in the Champion Stakes, and, whereas the taker of 5000 to 1000 in a bet on Friday was considered premature by some of the market experts, the best proof to the contrary is that the price has since been asked for and wanted. Giving 9lb to Zanzibar, who was third in the St. Leger, Mamia would not have been beaten more than a neck had Cannon persevered to the end, and a better public trial than this for a 6st 6lb candidate could hardly be desired. Bismarck, Gallinule, and Sheen have naturally felt the effect of the elevation of Mamia, and yet each of the trio represents very genuine business, and Prince Soltykoff's share in a double event of 10,000 to 100 about Ténébreuse and Sheen caused the three-year-old to forego his engagement in the Newmarket Derby. Danbydale, after being driven to a very long figure, came back to "twenties" on Saturday, and it is quite possible that the takers of 1000 to 120 twice about Jewitt's lot may see one of them touch the price. My choice would be for Trayles, and, having advocated his claims for the Cesarewitch at the eleventh hour, I shall expect him to do M. Warren de la Rue's none too fortunate colours a turn before the end of the season. The rush of Friday upon Héloïse would seem to have been premature, judging from the subsequent reaction, and yet there is seldom smoke without fire nowadays, and the four-year-old sister to Thebais will probably be heard of again. If she goes to the post Mullen may have the mount, while T. Cannon, sen., would again ride Ténébreuse, Robinson Harpenden, F. Barrett Acmé, S. Loates Gallinule, T. Cannon, jun., Sheen, Warne Lisbon, Fagan Bismarck, G. Barrett Candlemas, E. Martin Phil, Calder Veracity, and Chandley Attila. The suspension of T. Loates is very unfortunate for the backers of Mamia, and a pound or two will be given away for the services of M. Cannon, who ought, with ordinary luck, to follow the example set him by his father last week.

With the sport of the "Second October" good from [illegible]

in July Deuce of Clubs will score in the Temple Handicap, and Athol Lass and Ecstacy are bound to give good account of themselves in the Nursery Handicap.

As might have been expected, Ténébreuse supplemented her Cesarewitch victory by securing the Prix Gladiateur in Paris. So moderate were her opponents that long odds had to be laid, and having won in the commonest of canters, she returns at once to Newmarket to complete her Cambridgeshire preparation.

Sunday Night. HOTSPUR.

LONDON BETTING—SATURDAY.

Not much business transpired over the Cambridgeshire at the chief clubs to-day, and in a somewhat weak market Mamia increased in favour, 95 to 20 being accepted, after 500 to 100 had been laid. Bismarck was closely pressed for second position by Ténébreuse, for, after 1000 to 70 twice, 1000 to 80, and 500 to 45 had been booked to the latter, 1100 to 100 was asked for. Gallinule did not travel well, as 1000 to 90 was offered, whilst about Sheen 1,000 to 80 was twice booked. Acme declined to 100 to 7, and after 1,000 to 60 had been taken about Phil, the latter dropped to 20 to 1, a price taken about Danbydale, Sandal, and Trayles. Against Jewitt's lot a bet of 2000 to 240 was booked. Candlemas met with attention at 1,000 to 45, but Heloise dropped back to 33 to 1, a price accepted about Cactus and Johnny Morgan. Prices:

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

95 to 20 agst Mamia (t and off)	25 to 1 agst Button Park (t and off)
10 to 1 — Bismarck (t & o)	33 to 1 — Cactus (t and off)
11 to 1 — Ténébreuse (t & w)	33 to 1 — Johnny Morgan (t and off)
100 to 9 — Gallinule (t & o)	33 to 1 — Heloise (off)
100 to 8 — Sheen (t and off)	50 to 1 — Chelsea (t)
100 to 7 — Acmé (off)	66 to 1 — Cotillon (t)
20 to 1 — Phil (off; after 100 to 6 t)	100 to 1 — Juggler (t)
20 to 1 — Danbydale (t)	200 to 1 — Love in Idleness (t)
20 to 1 — Sandal (t and off)	100 to 12 — Jewitt's lot (t & o)
20 to 1 — Trayles (t and o)	
22 to 1 — Veracity (t)	
22 to 1 — Candlemas (t & o)	

SELECTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

CROYDON.

WOODSIDE PLATE.—Sportsman—Ginestra. Sporting Life—Laceman or Grecian Bend. Referee—Harlow or Mohawk. Field—Glendalough or Parga. Land and Water—Harlow or Grecian Bend. Sporting Times—Harlow or Parga.

FARM HANDICAP.—Sportsman—Throne. Sporting Life—Guy Mannering or Corinia. Referee—Guy Mannering or The Sage. Field—Guy Mannering or Corinia. Land and Water—Tyrant or Throne. Sporting Times—The Baron or Hungarian.

SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP.—Sportsman—Giddy Girl. Sporting Life—Giddy Girl or Holman. Referee—Mountain Warbler or Abaddon. Field—Grouse or Roseleaf. Land and Water—Abaddon or Giddy Girl. Sporting Times—Spoliation or Moonstar.

MAIDEN STAKES.—Sportsman—Sovereign. Sporting Life—Asturian. Referee—Asturian or Gaillarde. Field—Conqueror or Asturian. Land and Water—William the Conqueror.

WELTER PLATE.—Sportsman—Assassin. Sporting Life—Assassin. Referee—Assassin or Jacob. Field—Assassin or Bellona. Land and Water—Assassin. Sporting Times—Jacob.

MAIDEN HURDLE RACE.—Sportsman—Sharper. Sporting Life—Little Vixen or Sachet. Referee—Sachet or Sharper. Field—Sachet or Sharper. Land and Water—Alcaus.

CROYDON OCTOBER NURSERY.—Sportsman—Zinnia. Sporting Life—Athol Lass or Acheen. Referee—Woodlark or Bret Harte. Field—Athol Lass or Bret Harte. Land and Water—Moss Rose. Sporting Times—Bret Harte or Woodlark.

WELTER HANDICAP.—Sportsman—Throne. Sporting Life—Brownie or Assassin. Referee—Gienshubler or Assassin. Field—The Baron or Appenzell. Land and Water—Scene Shifter or Tyrant. Sporting Times—Hungarian or Uncle Sam.

OCTOBER HURDLE RACE.—Sportsman—Alfred. Sporting Life—The Colt or Hettie. Referee—Livingstone or Alfred. Field—Alfred or Duke of Richmond. Land and Water—Stanislas or Alfred.

TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.—Sportsman—Gaillarde. Sporting Life—Gaillarde or Barskimming. Field—Clodpole or Barskimming. Land and Water—Clodpole or Barskimming. Sporting Times—The best of Mr. D. Baird's.

GOSFORTH PARK.

NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.—Sportsman—Transept. Sporting Life—Calmuck Maid or Lente. Referee—Blair Hope or Transept. Field—Redsand or Blair Hope. Land and Water—Blair Hope or Lente. Sporting Times—Blair Hope or Exertion.

AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE.—Sportsman—Mischief. Sporting Life—Lady Rosebery or Horton. Referee—Horton or Drusie. Field—Lobster or Daisy. Land and Water—Craig North. Sporting Times—Craig North or Bonnie Sylva.

TUESDAY NURSERY.—Sportsman—Miss Stanley. Sporting Life—Miss Sykes. Referee—Miss Sykes or Lente. Field—Shepherd or Miss Sykes. Land and Water—Lente. Sporting Times—Clumber.

MELDON PLATE.—Sportsman—Queen Berengaria. Sporting Life—Belle Mahone or Queen Berengaria. Referee—Belle Mahone or Queen Berengaria. Field—Queen Berengaria, or Belle Mahone. Sporting Times—Blair Hope or Catmos.

HUNTERS' SELLING PLATE.—Sportsman—Colchester. Sporting Life—Colchester. Referee—Colchester. Land and Water—Colchester.

ASTLEY NURSERY.—Sportsman—Mortaigne. Sporting Life—Lord of the Isles or Mortaigne. Referee—Lily of Lumley or Nelly Rose. Field—Lily of Lumley or Roburite. Land and Water—Lily of Lumley. Sporting Times—Blair Hope or Exertion.

HAY AND CORN PLATE.—Sportsman—Vistula. Sporting Life—Trinidad or Ilione. Referee—Vistula or Rose Marion. Field—Dotlet. Land and Water—Rose Marion or Ilione. Sporting Times—Dotlet.

NORTHUMBERLAND AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Sportsman—Fallow Chat. Sporting Life—Matin Bell or Londonderry. Referee—Nightcap or Matin Bell. Field—Matin Bell or Fallow Chat. Land and Water—Matin Bell. Sporting Times—Matin Bell or Lady Rosebery.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE PLATE.—Sportsman—Minstrel Maid. Sporting Life—Minstrel Maid or Colchester. Referee—Minstrel or Colchester. Field—Bachelor. Land and Water—Minstrel Maid.

PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES.—Sportsman—Bellatrix. Referee—Bellatrix. Land and Water—Bellatrix. Sporting Times—Bellatrix.

THIRSK.

NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE.—Sportsman—Queen Berengaria. Sporting Life—Madame Judas or Calmuck Maid. Referee—Orlando or Glisland. Field—Queen Berengaria or Madame Judas. Land and Water—Glisland or Curraghmore. Sporting Times—Blair Hope or Orlando.

AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE.—Sportsman—Nappa. Sporting Life—Fallow Chat. Referee—St. Crispin or Nappa. Field—Fallow [illegible]

SANDOWN PARK.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—SATURDAY.

[illegible]

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

[illegible]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK AND HIS DOCTORS.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The copious extracts which were given in these columns on Saturday from "Frederick the Noble," as the volume is entitled which Sir Morell Mackenzie has just published, exhaust to a great degree the main facts and chief interest of the controversial record which is causing so much stir. But there are still remaining many passages which will be read with eagerness, either on account of their medical importance or of the pictures which they paint of the illustrious sufferer, of whose last months of life the melancholy little book before us is a chronicle. Bound in grey cloth, with a broad mourning border, it wears the funereal aspect which belongs to the grim and dismal character of its contents, and we know not, indeed, what perusal could be more painful than that which so candidly preserves for us the shameful bickerings and jealousies of physicians beside the dying couch of a Prince whose nobleness of nature and unchangeable dignity ought to have rendered all such disgraceful manifestations impossible. It is at best a lamentable monument of professional weakness as regards the conduct of some of the German doctors, though we are far from saying that the historical bearings of the circumstances, and the intolerable charges brought against Sir Morell Mackenzie have not justified him in appealing—as he does here—to the public opinion of Europe.

It has, by the way, been ofttimes suggested that the disease of the late Emperor had its origin in too much devotion to the use of tobacco. This obviously absurd theory is finally disproved by the following:

In the course of our conversation I asked the Prince if it was true, as commonly reported, that he had been a great smoker. He told me that, like many other reports, it was quite untrue, and that for many years he had hardly smoked at all. He said that when campaigning he had sometimes solaced himself on a fatiguing march, or after a hard-fought battle, with a pipe, and he had been seen doing this by a great number of his troops, who probably afterwards talked about it. In this way the Prince said he supposed that his perfectly undeserved reputation as a devotee of tobacco had become established.

The events attending Sir M. Mackenzie's first connection with the case have been already cited. He sums up his own attitude towards it in the early stage with these concluding words of Chapter I.:

Statement of my Position.—Before concluding this chapter, I think it well to define, with the utmost possible clearness, the exact position which I took up with reference to this most difficult case. This is the more necessary inasmuch as my attitude has been misunderstood and misrepresented to an extent almost without precedent in medical practice. I repeat that I gave no opinion one way or the other as to the nature of the disease. I did not say that it was not cancer; I only said that that opinion was "not proven"; and in the absence of positive proof I refused to sanction surgical procedures which at present are at the best more or less of the nature of experiments, which are always dangerous to life, nearly always destructive to the voice, and which, even when "successful," too often leave the patient unfit for the business of life, or even sometimes in a condition worse than death itself. Till the nature of the case should be clearly proved, it seemed to me to be my duty, not merely as a physician, but as a man, to oppose the application of a remedy which the patient might justly think worse than the disease.

For so hopeful and expectant a diagnosis the English doctor had the immense support of Virchow's opinion. After microscopic examination of the second portion of tissue removed from the patient's throat, the great professor wrote:

Although it is proved that the operation reached the deep parts underlying the mucous membrane, yet in spite of the most careful examination of these deeper parts, especially at the cut surfaces, no single portion could be found altered in an appreciable degree. All such changes were confined to the surface. They characterise the lesion as an epithelial growth, combined with papillary offshoots (misnamed papilloma), pachydermia verrucosa. In no part could an ingrowth of this epithelial formation into the mucous membrane be detected.

The foregoing statement is an important advance upon the statement of May 21. In the specimen then examined changes resembling those now present were only very scanty in comparison with irritative changes; but all such appearances were limited to the periphery of the lesion. Now, on the other hand, a more central portion of the growth has apparently been obtained. Although this portion is very much diseased, yet the healthy condition of the tissue on the cut surface allows a very favourable opinion to be formed as to prognosis. Whether such an opinion would be justified in respect to the whole disease cannot be ascertained with certainty from the two portions removed. However, there is nothing present in them which would be likely to excite the suspicion of wider and graver disease.

(Signed) Prof. Dr. Rud. Virchow.

Berlin Pathological Institute, June 9, 1887.

Sir Morell more than hints that the injudicious treatment of the malady in the beginning by Professor Gerhardt may have had something to do with transforming a simple into a malignant affection. He says:

The Artificial Production of Cancer.—I must here make a few remarks on a subject which I should have been glad to avoid—viz., the influence of Professor Gerhardt's treatment on the nature of the malady from which the illustrious patient suffered. The fact, however, that Professor Gerhardt has himself raised the question in his recent publication as to how far his own treatment was responsible for the unfavourable course of the illness makes it impossible for me to pass over this subject.

Before returning to England I learned, on unimpeachable authority, certain facts as to Professor Gerhardt's previous treatment of the case which made me feel more anxious about the future than I had up till then seen any reason to be. I have already said that the Professor himself had touched on the matter very lightly in my presence, and when he mentioned in general terms that he had used the galvano-cautery I naturally understood him to mean that he had employed this powerful agent according to the recognised rules of surgical practice. When, therefore, I was informed that he had applied the red-hot point to the interior of the larynx *every day* for nearly a fortnight I could hardly bring myself to believe it. In all my experience I had never heard of any one applying the cautery to a patient's larynx oftener than once, or at most twice, a week, and I hardly know which to be most astonished at in the present instance, the therapeutic energy of the physician or the endurance of the patient. Lest any of my readers should suppose that I had been misinformed, or at any rate that the statement just made was exaggerated, I may say that it is now confirmed by Professor Gerhardt himself in his recent deliverance.

Now no special knowledge is required to understand that a delicate organ like the larynx cannot be *brutalised* in this manner with impunity. The fact that the Crown Prince had been subjected to such barbarous usage at once explained the proneness of the parts to become congested without any apparent cause, which had previously rather puzzled me. Every one knows that local inflammation follows an accidental burn, and there is no special sanctity about a similar injury inflicted by a surgeon which prevents its being followed by the natural consequences. It is for this very reason that a sufficient interval should always be allowed to elapse between the applications of the galvano-cautery. No point in pathology is better established than the connection between local irritation, or chronic structural changes induced thereby, and the development of cancer. Whether this terrible disease be constitutional or not in its origin, there can be no question that the determining cause of its appearance is in very many cases an injury (as a blow), or a condition resulting from an injury (as a scar), or the persistent application to a particular spot of something that keeps the tissue inflamed and "angry" (such as a jagged tooth which chafes the tongue). Workers in paraffin and petroleum are peculiarly liable to cancer of the parts which are habitually exposed to the action of these substances. It is well known that a particular form of cancer, which formerly was common enough in England, is now almost extinct, simply because owing to the fact that the cause which produced it has ceased to exist. When soot commanded a good price it had to be sifted; this operation necessarily involved a great deal of friction against the skin, whereby irritating particles were, as it were, rubbed into it, and "chimney sweep's cancer" was a frequent result. Nowadays it does not pay to sift the soot, and the disease to which it gave rise has disappeared.

A gleam of pleasant light is afforded in the dark narrative by the subjoined mention of a visit which the kind-hearted Crown Prince paid to some little fellow-sufferers in London during the Jubilee year.

Visit to the Throat Hospital.—This seems the most appropriate place to mention an episode belonging to this period, though it has nothing to do with the medical history of the case. On July 15 the Crown Prince paid a visit to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, an institution which, since I founded it in 1863, has relieved more than 105,000 patients. I was unfortunately too ill to be present on the occasion, but I was informed by the members of the committee who had the honour of receiving the illustrious visitor that his Imperial Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with all he saw. He showed the greatest interest in the patients, to each of whom he spoke a few words of kindly encouragement. A little girl who had undergone the operation of tracheotomy was sitting up in bed nursing a doll. On being asked by the Crown Prince, "Which is the patient, you or the doll?" the little mite answered, "Sure I don't know which it is, my dear!" which delighted his Imperial Highness. There happened to be three German patients in the hospital at the time, and of them naturally the Crown Prince took special notice, asking each of them what part of Germany he belonged to, and a number of other questions. In the crowded out-patient room again he spoke to several of the sufferers waiting their turns to be attended to.

The immense interest excited throughout the civilised world after the operation of tracheotomy, and while the recovery of the illustrious sufferer yet seemed possible, is evidenced by the statement that:

For weeks after the tracheotomy letters continued to pour in from all parts of Europe and also from America. A kind of compress of live worms in a muslin bag was, according to many of these good people, the sov'ran'st thing on earth in such a case as that of the Crown Prince. A great variety of prepared foods, peptonised preparations, essence of beef, and zyminised nutriments were brought under my notice. Cocoa pure and cocoa modified, peptonised, and converted into an "elect extract" was enthusiastically recommended. Malt extracts under various names, and in combination with both meat and cocoa, were much vaunted, whilst my friends in Scotland gravely assured me that if Highland whisky and oatmeal did not actually effect a cure, they would at any rate prolong life to its utmost limit. Mineral waters of every kind and from every place were sent in large quantities, and medicines of every description constantly reached me. Medical practitioners in different parts of Europe were also good enough to advise particular remedies. From England calcined oyster-shells had the most convincing vouchers; and, if human testimony is to be accepted, this remedy must have cured several cases of undoubted cancer. From France carbolic acid was the remedy most strongly urged upon me, both as a local injection and as an internal remedy; whilst Dr. Bergeon's treatment was pressed upon me by several French physicians of eminence, who assured me that they had known cases exactly like that of the Crown Prince which had been cured by this method. The remedy most persistently recommended to me, however, was the quack medicine of Count Mattei, whose nostrums many persons in a high position of life most earnestly begged me to try. Dr. Schrader received from Germany large quantities of similar advertisements, which he informed me he forwarded regularly to Berlin, in order that they might be placed in the State Archives of the Haus-Ministerium. I was besought to use massage by dozens of people, and again a lady earnestly entreated me to set on a table at the foot of the Crown Prince's bed "an oil lamp in which some water and salt had been placed." This lamp was to be lighted when the illustrious patient was asleep, and a small talisman (which was obligingly forwarded to me) was to be placed on his Imperial Highness's breast-bone when he was asleep. I was assured that if this was done the prince would immediately begin to speak in his sleep, and would not only explain the nature of his malady but indicate the means of curing it. The talisman consisted of two circular pieces of linen stitched together round the edges; on cutting it open the precious phylactery was found to be nothing more than a piece of common flannel! On my mentioning this thaumaturgic suggestion to the Crown Prince he smiled and said, "It is very kind of the lady, but I prefer to do without it." I may here say that even strong-minded persons, who know that they are suffering from hopeless diseases, often surprise their physicians by seeking help from the most stupid quackery as a drowning man grasps a straw. The absolute freedom of the Crown Prince from weakness or superstition of this kind was not the least remarkable of his admirable qualities.

A pathetic interest attaches to that portion of the book which speaks of the death of the aged Emperor William, with the active movements which that event necessarily forced upon the Imperial patient:

Serious News from Berlin.—March 8.—News reached San Remo that the aged Emperor was in a critical condition, and a despatch was received from Prince Bismarck urging the immediate return of the Crown Prince. His Imperial Highness sent for me, and asked: "Will there be any danger in my returning at once to Berlin?" I answered, "Yes, sir; there would be some danger." He then said, "There are some occasions when it is the duty of a man to run risks, and such an occasion is now before me. I shall return the day after to-morrow. I shall be obliged to you to make whatever medical arrangements you think necessary, and to confer with Count Radolinsky on the subject. I look to you to take all steps possible in order to reduce the danger of my journey north to a minimum."

Death of the Emperor William.—The next day news arrived of the death of the Emperor William. I was not with the august patient at the time, but I was informed by an eye-witness that he was greatly agitated on receiving the intelligence. When I had the honour of seeing his Majesty he was still much upset. He spoke little of the event, though it was evident that he felt the loss of his aged father much more keenly than might have been anticipated, considering that the death of a man of such advanced age could hardly have been unexpected. Nothing better shows how far the character of the Crown Prince stood above the ordinary standard of mankind than the fact that the shock of his venerable parent's death left no room for some time for any other feeling. Private sorrow, however, had to give way to public duty; the responsibilities of his new position had to be faced, and Frederick the Third determined to return at once to his own dominions.

One of the saddest pictures drawn in all the little volume is of the weakened and almost voiceless new Emperor pining to stand beside his father's body at the last obsequies—so soon to be followed by his own. Sir Morell writes:

On the morning of the same day (March 15) the Emperor had received visits from the Kings and other Royal personages who had come to attend his father's funeral. His Majesty asked me if it would be possible for him to take his place at the mournful ceremony, but I was obliged to inform him that in the state of health he was in, the emotional excitement inseparable from the occasion, to say nothing of exposure to the bitter weather which then prevailed, would make such a step in the highest degree dangerous. For once the Imperial sufferer appeared to be unwilling to obey my injunctions; he begged hard to be allowed to pay the last tribute of respect to the venerable parent by whose deathbed he had not been able to stand, and it required all the firmness I could command to induce him to give way. The funeral took place on the 16th, and his Majesty was more depressed than I had ever seen him. His countenance expressed the deepest sorrow; he was restless and agitated, and twice he pointed to a window looking towards Berlin and said, sorrowfully, "I ought to be there."

We have already printed an account of what Sir Morell terms the "fatal day" when, according to his statement, Professor von Bergmann thrust a cannula with brutal maladroitness into the tissues of the neck, instead of down the orifice communicating with the windpipe; but some portion of this distressing accusation must be recapitulated in order to make clear the diagram which we are enabled to supply.

We proceeded to the Emperor's room, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, each of us carrying several tubes. We found the Emperor engaged in writing. The inspiration was distinctly audible, but beyond this there was not the slightest indication of any difficulty in breathing. Professor von Bergmann placed a chair opposite the window, and asked the Emperor to sit down upon it; and thereupon, without making any remark, he quickly undid the tape which kept the cannula in position, pulled the latter out, and with considerable force endeavoured to insert one which he had in his hand, and which was not provided with a pilot. The instrument was forced into the neck, but no air came through it. The Emperor's breathing thereupon became very much embarrassed, and the professor withdrew the tube. This was followed by a violent fit of coughing, and there was considerable hemorrhage. Professor von Bergmann next seized a tampon-cannula covered with sponge, cut the sponge quickly off, and then tried to push the tube into the windpipe. Again no air came through the cannula, and it was clear that instead of entering the air-passage it had been forced downwards in front of the trachea, ploughing up the soft tissues in that situation, and making what is technically known as a "false passage." Again the professor had to pull out the tube, and again its withdrawal was followed by violent coughing and streams of blood. To my consternation, Professor von Bergmann then pushed his finger deeply into the wound, and on withdrawing it tried to insert another tube; he again failed, however, and again the attempt was followed as before by most distressing coughing and copious bleeding. The position of the cannula as introduced will be understood by examining Fig. 13. Professor von Bergmann then asked that his assistant, who was waiting in his carriage outside, might be sent for. It seemed as if he contemplated doing some further operation, perhaps enlarging the wound; but the Emperor was saved any further torture by the arrival of Dr. Bramann on the scene. Professor von Bergmann at once yielded the case into the hands of his assistant, and the young surgeon, taking a moderate-sized cannula (No. 8 German measure), passed it with the greatest ease into the trachea. There had, indeed, never been any difficulty in introducing the cannula.

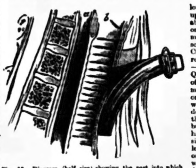


Fig. 13.—Diagram (half size) showing the part into which von Bergmann plunged the cannula. The instrument, instead of being in the trachea, is seen to be in front of it.

This terrible charge forms the gravamen of the medical indictment of the volume. If the German professor cannot refute it, his professional jealousy, and that of certain among his colleagues, becomes not only disreputable, but odious, and will resemble an attempt to cover ignorance with intrigue, and even with calumny. For it certainly happened that, after this dreadful treatment—if, in truth, it was ever undergone—the Imperial sufferer developed new and miserable symptoms which would be well enough accounted for by a wound of the anterior tissues, causing ulceration and inflammatory symptoms of many kinds. Sir M. Mackenzie says:

The next day (April 16) my worst fears were confirmed. The temperature remained at about the same level (102 to 103 deg. Fahrenheit), and pus began to be discharged in abundance from the cannula and from the lower part of the wound. On pressing over the front of the neck, and carrying the hand upwards, matter could be seen to well out more profusely. This proved that an abscess had already formed in front of the trachea where the cannula had been pushed in by Bergmann. The pus was certain to burrow downwards towards the chest, and it was only too likely that nearly the whole of the front of the neck would be converted into a huge abscess, involving widespread disorganisation of the structures round about the trachea, gradually undermining the Emperor's strength, and leading only too surely to hectic, and in no long time to death. This fatal complication, be it remembered, was in no way the natural result of the disease; it was attributable solely to the injury done a few days before by Bergmann's random stabbing with an unguarded tube.

Then occurs an interesting description of how the Emperor was nursed:

His Majesty had a large staff of attendants, but with the exception of the orderly, who was on duty in the sick room at night, there was no trained nurse among them. The Emperor had four personal attendants, two valets, and two jägers, besides his chief personal attendant, Wetterling, who had been his soldier-servant almost since the time he joined the army thirty-seven years previously. Wetterling gave a general superintendence, administering the medicines and arranging about the food under my directions. One of his Majesty's valets had also been with him over twenty years, and another for a long period. His two jägers had been with him a shorter time—one only a few months—but whether they had been a longer or a shorter time in his service, and though some were more handy than others, they were all equally devoted to their beloved master. The Emperor was indeed a man whose soldiers would have shed their last drop of blood for him, and whose servants, rather than neglect their duty, would have fainted at their posts. The Empress herself took an active part in the nursing, showing a practical knowledge of the art equal to that of any trained nurse. Her Majesty had several times given excellent proof of her skill and gentleness in dealing with the sick and wounded in the military hospitals during the bloody campaigns of 1866 and 1870; and now, when her own gallant soldier-husband was laid low, she managed the details of the sick room in a way that filled us all with admiration. Hitherto the assistance which the Empress had given us, though of the greatest value, was more of a moral than a practical kind. Often, indeed, when we doctors were losing heart, her Majesty would cheer us up and stimulate us to fresh efforts by her courage and example; but now her struggles were really heroic. Often have I seen her wipe away her tears in the Emperor's ante-room, and then go in to him with a smiling face, bringing, as it were, a stream of sunshine into the chamber of suffering, and chasing the look of pain and weariness from the poor patient's countenance. Now her Majesty took a more active part in the work, and showed herself full of devices for ministering to the Emperor's comfort.

Of his Imperial Majesty's indefatigable devotion to work and duty the book thus speaks:

Dying in Harness.—Even at this time the Emperor battled with the prostration which was at last beginning to paralyse his hitherto indomitable energy. On this very day (June 11) he was writing his diary and signing documents nearly all the morning, and the amount of work which he got through was wonderful under the circumstances. I always noticed that when his Majesty felt worse than usual he worked harder than ever; he had an almost overwhelming sense of the duties of his position, and seemed resolved almost literally to die at his post. I never discouraged the illustrious patient from working, as I knew that the disappointment he would have felt at being compelled to be idle would have more than counterbalanced any good he might otherwise have derived from remaining quiet. Moreover, the work itself seemed actually to sustain him, and it no doubt was useful in diverting his thoughts from his own condition.

The "beginning of the end" is described as follows:

At three a.m. on this day (June 13) I noticed a change in the Emperor's condition, which showed that the end was approaching. There were signs that inflammation of the lungs had evidently set in, and I knew that his Majesty's sufferings would soon cease. I had promised to inform the Empress at once if any change occurred, and accordingly at four o'clock I knocked gently at her bed-room door. She was not asleep, and answered me immediately. As soon as possible the Empress was by the side of her dying husband, and from that hour she never left his bedside for more than a few minutes at a time. The Emperor remained surrounded by the members of his family throughout the day. As he was very restless, and had not slept during the night, I gave him a mild sedative draught. Soon afterwards he fell asleep and slumbered till 6.30, when he said he felt hungry, and asked me to feed him. I administered a quart of milk with a little whisky through the tube. He received nourishment in this manner twice again during the day. He showed very little interest in general matters, but was very particular to have his tube changed directly there was the least sound in breathing.

Last Scene of All.—At four o'clock I called Mr. Hovell, and at five I tried to snatch a few minutes of rest in an armchair. An hour later, however, the Emperor complained of a feeling of sinking, and signified his wish that I should give him some nourishment. After this he seemed to be somewhat better for an hour or so, and a little later he passed into a deep sleep, which was, however, broken from time to time by the irritation in his throat.

In order not to intrude on the grief of the sorrowing family, at ten o'clock I took up my post in the room immediately adjoining the Emperor's bed-room, paying a short visit to the Emperor every few minutes. At eleven o'clock the eyes of the poor patient, which had languidly followed every movement of the Empress, became fixed, the intervals in drawing breath became greatly lengthened, and soon after eleven a.m. I had the sorrowful duty of announcing to the Empress that life was extinct. With his broken-hearted family and several of his devoted servants kneeling around him Frederick the Noble breathed his last.

Thus passed away the noblest specimen of humanity that has ever been my privilege to know. Of his military achievements and his political wisdom it would be presumption for me to speak. During his life his natural reserve and the circumstances in which he was placed led him to efface himself to a great extent, so far as the practical conduct of affairs was concerned. He could not, however, conceal his kindness of heart, which thus came to be the leading feature in the public estimate of him. Only those whose official position brought them into personal contact with him, and a chosen few who were permitted to enjoy his confidence, knew that Frederick III. was a man of commanding intellect. His courage in the field is known to all the world; his compassion for suffering and misfortune, and his chivalrous forbearance towards the weak are acknowledged most freely by those whom he conquered in war. It was my lot to know him under very different circumstances; to see him face disease and suffering with the same unostentatious heroism as he had confronted the enemy in the battlefield; to see him whilst standing in the very shadow of death still eager to do what he could for the people over whom he ruled. Only those who had the privilege of constant intercourse with the Emperor Frederick know how much poorer the world is for his death. No one could know him even slightly without loving him; no one could be more intimately acquainted with him without reverencing him as one of the most large-minded and noble-hearted of men. Though naturally somewhat reserved and dignified, he loved to talk freely with all classes of people. One thing which particularly struck me in him was the absolute genuineness, the transparent honesty of the man. He never affected a knowledge which he did not possess, but was modestly deferential to those whom he thought better informed than himself. Though active when the necessity for action arose, his nature was contemplative, and his mind essentially judicial. The manliest of men, he had the gentleness and purity of soul of the purest of women. He has gone down to his grave leaving us the memory and example of a stainless life and a beautiful death.

We shall conclude with the extracts below, which are the final words of the author upon the personal aspect of this memorable and melancholy story. Nor can any one forget as he reads them how immensely important it was to prolong—if science could not save—the life of the Crown Prince, upon which depended the regular succession to the Imperial Throne—the dignities and future fortunes of our Queen's eldest daughter, and a variety of collateral considerations of the highest moment. Far be it from ourselves or any one to assert that all these considerations were not equally near and dear—as undoubtedly they ought to have been—to the consciences of the German doctors; but we can imagine no position much harder to fill than that of an English physician alone among a crowd of more or less jealous native rivals, and loaded not only with anxieties for his noble patient, whom he perhaps felt himself to be defending from treatment too heroic, too hazardous; but also with a sense of the large exterior issues which depended upon his firmness, his vigilance, and his fidelity. Sir Morell Mackenzie must now abide the result of the unsparing challenge which he has thrown down against Professor von Bergmann, but his enemies will at any rate have to speak as plainly as himself, and meantime the subjoined is certainly not the language of one who has anything to look back upon of which he feels that he need be ashamed:

Another Calumny Refuted.—One other point I must touch on before bringing this narrative to a close. Among the many false charges which have been brought against me in connection with this case, there is one which for obvious reasons I could not take any notice of while the Emperor was still alive. It was said that I deliberately deceived him as to his condition, and buoyed him up with false hopes, leading him to believe that he would recover. Now, as to the first point, I will frankly say at once that I did not ever say bluntly to the Emperor, "You are suffering from cancer, Sir; you are a doomed man." I did not do so in the earlier stages of his malady, because the nature of the case appeared to me to be doubtful, and it is a cardinal rule of medical practice not to communicate suspicions of that kind to the patient, even if they seem well-founded. At a later period, when the case had assumed a more serious aspect, my readers will recollect that I was perfectly open with the illustrious patient, who thanked me for being so frank with him (see p. 66). Professor von Schrötter afterwards made a formal communication to the Crown Prince, as he was then, on behalf of us all, in which he clearly conveyed what was thought to be the nature of the disease.

Consoling Reflections.—In looking back on this sad case there are one or two matters which will always be a source of deep satisfaction to me: one is that through the mild and painless operations performed by myself the dangerous methods recommended by Gerhardt and von Bergmann were prevented, and that I thereby not only prolonged the life of the Emperor, but also saved him much suffering. The other point which affords me some consolation is that I was able to prevent his Majesty suffering any actual pain during the long course of his distressing complaint. Even in February, when he was put to so much trouble and inconvenience, when he passed weary days and sleepless nights, whilst Von Bergmann and Bramann were in charge of the case after the performance of tracheotomy, the Emperor experienced no actual pain. Except at the moment when Von Bergmann made the "false passage," and forced his finger into the wound, I do not think he ever had a moment of severe pain. Occasional slight neuralgia in the head and mild muscular rheumatism were his worst troubles in this respect.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the seven-storey building, No. 16 to 22, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, owned and partially occupied by Messrs. R. Wylie, Hill, and Co., American stores; Messrs. Eadie, Ireland, and Co., wholesale tweed and cloth merchants; Messrs. Jopp and M'Lean, wholesale milliners; Messrs. Wilson and Co., glass merchants, and Mr. J. Cowan, commission merchant. The outbreak originated in the second storey, and in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire brigade, under Captain Paterson, was soon on the spot, but it was seen at a glance that the building was doomed. In ten minutes the massive stone wall facing Buchanan-street fell into the roadway with a tremendous crash, but happily the firemen had warning and stepped clear. The huge plate-glass windows of the warehouse opposite were smashed, and the heat was intense. The buildings in the Argyll-arcade, to the north, were threatened; but by the great efforts of Captain Paterson and his men the flames were kept from spreading in that direction. The three-storey building immediately to the south, and divided by a lane, caught fire, and was soon enveloped in flames. This building, which was occupied on the ground floor and in the basement by Messrs. Austin and M'Ausiane, seed merchants, and in the upper floors by Messrs. Brown, Smith, and Co., warehousemen, was connected with the edifice where the fire originated by means of a bridge, and, together with the warehouse belonging to Messrs. R. Wylie, Hill, and Co., was completely destroyed, with the valuable contents. The premises in the Argyll-arcade were badly damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at between £80,000 and £100,000.

A fireman named Robert Allan had a marvellous escape. When the walls of Wylie and Hill's premises fell out, Allan was engaged in the top floor of the adjoining three-storey building. At the same moment the flooring gave way, and he was precipitated to the sunk flat. Immediately a number of slaters were digging for him, while extra hose was brought to bear upon the spot where he was embedded. After two hours' hard work Allan was rescued, and it was found he had only received a shock and was slightly injured about the legs; in fact, he wished to resume his work, but was ordered home. Three salvage corps men were injured by falling stones, one having his foot badly crushed, while a fireman had his hand injured. By seven o'clock the flames were got well under.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

Mr. George Lusk, president of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, has received the following communication from the Home Office, in answer to a request that a free pardon should be proclaimed to an accomplice or accomplices of the murderer:

"Oct. 12, 1888.—Sir—I am desired by the Secretary of State to thank you for the suggestions in your letter of the 7th inst. on the subject of the recent Whitechapel murders, and to say in reply that, from the first, the Secretary of State has had under consideration the question of granting a pardon to accomplices. It is obvious that not only must such a grant be limited to persons who have not been concerned in contriving or in actually committing the murders, but the expediency and propriety of making the offer must largely depend on the nature of the information received from day to day, which is being carefully watched, with a view to determining that question. With regard to the offer of a reward, Mr. Matthews has, under the existing circumstances, nothing to add to his former letter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "Godfrey Lushington."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—Husband and Wife.—*Samuel Yates*, 44, described as an umbrella manufacturer, of 85, Bishopsgate-street, was charged with threatening his wife.—Elizabeth Yates said that she was the wife of the accused. On Friday night, when her husband went home, she was sitting in the bed room reading a paper. When he entered the room he said to her "I'm very sorry for you, but you have only two minutes to live." He then walked out. Putting on her clothes, she went on to the landing, when she heard a scuffling in the kitchen. She ran down, and saw her husband struggling with her son, who was endeavouring to get a revolver away from him. Being afraid of her husband she sent for a policeman, who took him into custody. He had several times assaulted and threatened her.—Samuel Yates, the son of the prisoner, said that he had frequently heard his parents threaten each other. In fact he thought his mother was the worst. She had cut his father's head open by throwing a basin at him.—The prisoner denied the threats.—Mr. Alderman Wilkin adjourned the case, and accepted the defendant's own bail in £5.

WESTMINSTER.—An Inhuman Mother.—*Louisa Eldridge*, 30, a dissipated-looking woman, living at 102, North-street, Chelsea, was brought before Mr. Partridge for being drunk and disorderly.—Constable Anderson, 114 B, deposed that at nine o'clock on Friday night he was called to 102, North-street, and found a little girl crying and terribly agitated through being forced on to a bed on which was lying the corpse of her father. The child said that her mother, who was drunk, insisted on her sleeping beside the dead body all night. Witness found the woman in the street drunk and making a great disturbance, and he locked her up.—Lydia Jones said she was the landlady of the house in which the poor man died. He was ill a fortnight, and the prisoner, his wife, was drunk almost the whole of the time, and shamefully neglected him. When he was dying she went out, and in his last moments he was attended only by witness and her husband. Before they entered the room, the poor man sprang out of bed, struggling to get breath, and fell back exhausted on the pillow. He told witness that he was "going home," and she stopped till the end. Since his decease, which took place on Thursday night, the wife had been continually under the influence of liquor, and on Friday she said that her little girl should sleep with the dead body. She dragged her up the stairs to force her to bed, the girl screaming, "Oh, mother, don't; pray don't. You have frightened me with poor father this afternoon." Once the child broke away from her, but she seized her and dragged her back to the dead body.—Mr. Partridge: What did this poor man die of?—Witness: He broke a blood-vessel on the lungs and inflammation followed. He was very poor and did not get proper nourishment. The prisoner used to drink the spirit which the parish doctor had sent him.—Mr. Partridge: What was the deceased?—Witness: He was at work as a printer up till the hour of his illness. Sometimes the child was kept without food. I did all I could, but my husband is only a labourer and I have five children.—Mr. Partridge: You have acted very properly. What has this woman (Eldridge) to say?—Prisoner (whining): I am truly very sorry, sir. I had a glass.—Mr. Partridge: Had a glass! You are a disgrace to humanity—a cruel, good-for-nothing wife, and a most unnatural mother. I will punish you as severely as I can, and I only wish I could punish you more severely. I will send you to hard labour for a month.—Mrs. Jones volunteered to take charge of the little girl until after her father's funeral, when his worship suggested that the child should go to the workhouse.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Children in Common Lodging-Houses.—*Albert Bentley*, 11 years of age, *Florence Bentley*, aged 5, and *William Shepherd*, aged 8, were charged by Mr. Stevenson, an officer of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, with being found living in the company of prostitutes in a common lodging-house, 8, White's-row, Spitalfields.—The rescue officer deposed to going to the place mentioned about midday on Saturday and to finding the children in the kitchen of the house among a number of men and women, some of the latter being undoubtedly prostitutes, as he had seen many of them at all hours of the night about the street corners of Spitalfields and Whitechapel. The house was registered to accommodate one hundred and two persons in fifty-one double beds. The house was usually a quiet one. Shepherd was in care of his father, a hawker, who had told witness that he was parted from his wife, and that the boy occupied the bed with him. The lad was left to pass his time in the lodging-house or the streets during the day, the father being away. The children Albert and Florence Bentley were in the lodging-house with their mother. She was willing to part with them so that they could go to the Industrial School. The boy witness proposed to get admitted to Feltham if he passed the doctor.—The magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.) said he supposed the kitchen of the lodging-house was where the women passed the day, the children being among them and the men.—The officer replied that that was so, and there were some other children, but still younger.—The magistrate remarked that he would like to see the parents, and to enable them to attend remanded the children to the workhouse.

FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a little two-storey dwelling-house and shop at the corner of Backchurch-lane and Hooper-street, two obscure thoroughfares in Whitechapel. The house was tenanted by Isaac Green, tailor and greengrocer, who with his family occupied the ground and first floors, the second-floor being let to two other families. When the alarm of fire was given the Greens made their escape, but the others were not so fortunate. There were three women in the upper storey, and for a time they stood at the windows frantically crying for help; but there were no ladders at hand, and if a fire-escape had been on the spot it could not have been used, so rapidly had the flames spread. Two of the women threw themselves among the crowd without receiving much injury, but Mrs. Suboffski, who was the last to jump, fell with great force on the paving-stones, and was terribly hurt. She was removed to the London Hospital, where she remains in a dangerous condition.

Yes, Rupture can be cured, and without operation, but only by the American method, discovered and practised by J. A. Sherman, 64, Chancery-lane. Our advice is, throw away your life-torturing trusses, be cured and happy. Send 6d. in stamps for his books of American and English cures and endorsements and inform yourselves.—[Advertisement.]

Sealskin Garments and Ladies' Furs at half-price. Alaska sealskin [illegible], £8, £5, and £8 each; sealskin jackets, from £3, half-price. Gents' fur-lined coats, £5 and [illegible] quantity of boas and all kinds of furs [illegible] ladies' fur-lined cloaks, to be sold regardless of cost.—Phillips' City Fur Warehouse, 33, 35, Newgate-st.; our only address.—[Advt.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ROME.

REVIEW OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

ROME, Oct. 12 (11.30 p.m.)

The State Banquet at the Quirinal took place at half-past seven. Covers were laid for one hundred and sixty guests. The Emperor was seated between the King and Queen, her Majesty having on her right Prince Henry of Prussia. King Humbert proposed the health of the Emperor in the following terms: "With deep gladness and fervent gratitude I here salute in the Royal residence, in the capital of Italy, the Emperor, King William II. The presence in Rome of the head of a great nation and glorious dynasty, with which I am connected by an ancient and steadfast friendship, is a fresh pledge that the alliance between us will conduce to the peace of Europe and the welfare of our peoples. I drink to the health of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, my august guest. His virtues give me confidence that it will please God to vouchsafe to him a long and glorious reign. I drink to the health of her Majesty the Empress-Queen. I drink to the health of the German army, that bulwark of Germany's glory."

The Emperor, speaking in the German language, replied: "From the bottom of my heart I thank your Majesty for the warm words which you have addressed to me. Your allusion to the alliance which we have inherited from our fathers finds in me a strong echo. Our respective countries, guided by our great Sovereigns, have won their unity by the sword. The analogy in our histories implies a perpetual agreement between our peoples for the maintenance of that unity which is the surest guarantee of peace. Our relations have found their most appropriate expression in the magnificent reception which your Majesty's capital has accorded to me. I raise my glass and drink to the health of your Majesty, to the health of her Majesty the Queen, and the health of your valiant army."

This morning Signor Crispi sent the following telegram to Prince Bismarck: "In the midst of the enthusiasm with which your august Sovereign, the friend of our King and the head of a nation allied to our country, is received and surrounded in the capital of Italy, my deeply-moved thoughts address themselves to your Highness. I would that the echo of the plaudits which resound in Rome might reach you to tell you how much the Italian people love Germany and appreciate the friendship of that nation which, aided by the counsels of your Highness, has become so great and glorious. May our union ever be thus cordial and intimate, for the glory of the two dynasties, the welfare of the two peoples, and the peace of Europe."

The reply received from Prince Bismarck ran: "I thank you with all my heart for having thought of me at a time when your Excellency is present at the meeting between our two Sovereigns, the solemn expression of the cordial friendship of the two nations. The consciousness of having laboured to consolidate that mutual friendship between our Sovereigns and our countries constitutes a connecting link, very dear to my heart, between the brilliant festivities at Rome and this lonely dwelling, which your Excellency did me the courtesy to visit two months since."

At half-past nine this morning Count Herbert Bismarck went to the Foreign Office, where he had an interview of an hour's duration with Signor Crispi. The discussion between the two statesmen turned exclusively on the different questions in which Italy has an especial interest, and it may be affirmed that perfect accord was found to exist on these points between the German and Italian Governments. Shortly after his return from the Vatican the Emperor sent a message to Signor Crispi requesting him to come to the Quirinal. The Minister complied forthwith, and had at the Palace an interview with his Majesty, which is stated to have been of great importance. At its conclusion the Emperor, with his own hand, presented to Signor Crispi the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle, saying, "No one has deserved it more than you."

ROME, Oct. 13.

Yesterday's events in this city have produced a deep impression upon the public mind. The visit of the Emperor William to the Pope is regarded as demonstrating that the latter's residence in Rome as head of the Church is in no way incompatible with the presence there of the King of Italy.

The Pope during his interview with the Emperor William is stated to have repeated several times that the temporal power was necessary to him, adding that all Sovereigns should unite in order to assure its possession to him. The Emperor, in reply, is represented to have said that it would be more advantageous were his Holiness to unite with those who represent in Europe the principles of order and social conservation, as thereby the peace of the world would be better assured.

After his interview with the Emperor, the Pope summoned to his presence Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State, in order to give him full information of what had passed between himself and his Majesty. The Cardinal remained in consultation with his Holiness for two hours. The fact that the Emperor only presented a costly gift to the Pontifical Secretary, instead of the Black Eagle which it was expected he would confer upon his Eminence, has caused much dissatisfaction at the Vatican, and the disappointment occasioned in the highest clerical circles by the speeches made by the German Emperor and King Humbert at the Quirinal last night is stated to be extreme.

To-day's newspapers, commenting upon King Humbert's toast at the State banquet yesterday evening, lay special stress upon the entirely pacific character of the alliance between Italy and Germany, and declare that this could not have been better expressed than by his Majesty. The journals also call attention to the Emperor William's allusion to Rome as the capital of Italy.

King Humbert has sent the Emperor William the Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Savoy.

The weather this morning was splendid, and the whole city was astir from a very early hour, vast numbers of people making their way to the camp at Centocelle to witness the grand review of Italian troops by the Emperor William.

The force numbered 33,000 men, who were drawn up in three lines. At ten o'clock Queen Margherita, accompanied by the Duchesses of Aosta and Genoa, arrived on the ground and took their places in the Royal box which had been erected in the centre of the camp. The Emperor William, who wore the white uniform of the Cuirassiers, arrived soon afterwards, accompanied by King Humbert, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Royal Princes of the House of Savoy. After a slow and careful inspection of the three lines of troops, the Emperor took his stand at the saluting point to watch the march past, which lasted an hour. The review was witnessed by over 100,000 persons, by whom the King and his Imperial guest were continuously and enthusiastically cheered. The Royal party returned to the Quirinal soon after one o'clock amid the ovations of the crowds who thronged the line of route.

The Emperor several times expressed to King Humbert and to General Pallavicini, who commanded the force, his admiration at the appearance and bearing of the troops, singling out for special commendation the Alpine battalions, the Bersaglieri, and the mountain artillery, whose guns are borne on the backs of mules.

This evening the Minister of War issued an Order of the Day, in which he states that both the German Emperor and his Majesty the King have expressed their great satisfaction at the bearing of the troops at to-day's review, and adds that he records this in an Order of the Day to the army as a mark of honour to the troops who took part in the review.

ROME, Oct. 13 (Evening).

The Vatican organ, *Osservatore Romano*, this evening in a leading article on the Emperor William's visit to the Pope, remarks that the Monarch's interview with his Holiness has changed nothing in the position of affairs, and adds that Europe will never enjoy durable peace as long as restitution is not made to the Pope of that of which he has been deprived. The Emperor has given the Pope a portrait of the late Emperor Frederick on his death-bed. His Majesty has appointed the Prince of Naples lieutenant of the regiment of which King Humbert is honorary colonel, and has nominated Count Guiccioli, Syndic of Rome, an officer of the Order of the Black Eagle.

ROME, Oct. 14.

At the time that Count Herbert Bismarck was visiting Cardinal Rampolla at the Vatican yesterday, the Pope happened to be in the apartments of the Pontifical Secretary of State. Count Bismarck had a short audience of his Holiness, in the course of which he declared that existing treaties between Italy and Germany did not admit the possibility of any territorial claim in favour of the Papacy. The Emperor William invited Signor Crispi and Signor Boselli, Minister of Public Instruction, to the luncheon at the German Embassy. Should the weather prove favourable to-morrow the Emperor William will visit Tivoli.

Yesterday morning the Custom House officers at Ventimiglia seized some thirteen pounds weight of small square papers bearing in Italian the words, "Long live Alsace-Lorraine," "Long live Trient and Trieste." They had been consigned from Marseilles to Naples, and it was intended by the sender that they should be scattered among the crowd at the latter place on the day of the German Emperor's arrival there.

Count Herbert Bismarck had a long interview yesterday with Cardinal Rampolla. Last evening a reception took place at the Capitol, in honour of the Emperor William. The King and Queen, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Princesses of the Italian Royal family were among the guests. Signor and Signora Guiccioli did the honours, and, with the Municipal Councillors of Rome, met the Emperor at the entrance to the Conservatori Palace. The Museum of the Capitol, which was brilliantly lighted up, was visited in the course of the evening by the Emperor, who, followed by the entire Court descended to the Tabularium, from which his Majesty was able to obtain an admirable view of the Forum, which was illuminated with Bengal lights. In the Hall of the Conservatori, where the Municipal Council usually sits, the Emperor had his attention called to a marble tablet affixed to the wall, whereon was an inscription recording in ornate diction the visit of the Emperor of Germany to the capital of Italy.

To-day, after attending Divine service, his Majesty will lunch with the German Ambassador at the Caffarelli Palace. Several personages attached to the Court have been invited to meet his Majesty.

All the evening papers commented yesterday on the speeches of the Emperor and King Humbert at the banquet on Friday, and agreed in attributing to them a pacific meaning. The *Riforma* observes that a sentiment of mutual confidence and noble dignity breathes through the words of the two Sovereigns who were the better able to impart some feeling to an act of courtesy in that they knew that through them spoke their two nations. The Emperor William, proceeds the journal, was pleased in his toast to make mention of Rome, which, by its demeanour during these last few days, has represented a living protest against pretensions which, if they have presumed to manifest themselves in the presence of our august guest, have met with the reception they deserved. The German Emperor had just been paying a visit to the Spiritual Head of his Catholic subjects, when at the Quirinal he shattered any hopes which may have been cherished in certain quarters.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.

The *Wiener Abend-Post* this evening states that the reception accorded to the Emperor William in Rome, the speeches made by his Imperial Majesty and King Humbert when proposing each other's healths at the State banquet last night, and the telegrams exchanged between Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi, are regarded in all quarters as constituting a fresh and important pledge of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

In Russian Governmental circles the Emperor William's meeting with King Humbert has produced a better impression than his Majesty's visit to Vienna, the circumstances in the former case being regarded as having a more correct character. The press appear to take a similar view, no journal having made the Imperial visit to Rome the subject of alarmist comment.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION AWARDS

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Brussels, Oct. 14.—The list of awards to the British exhibitors in the Brussels Exhibition, so far as known up to the present, is as follows:

Gold Medals.—Armitage Brothers, Huddersfield, woollen cloth; Ashworth, Henry, Bolton, spinning mule; Augener and Co., London, musical publications; Avery, Wm., and Co., Redditch, needles, pins, and machine; Barstow, Jacob, and Sons, Pontefract, filters; Bickford, Smith and Co., Tuckingmill, fuses; Brock, C. T. and Co., London, marine signals; Brock, C. T. and Co., London, fireworks; Brooke, Edward, and Sons, Huddersfield, enamelled bricks; Burroughes, Welcome, and Co., London, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; Chadwick, Jas., and Bros., Bolton, sewing cottons, &c.; Cheeseborough Manufacturing Company, London, vaseline; Chubb and Sons' Lock and Safe Company (Limited), London, locks, &c.; Chubb and Sons' Lock and Safe Company (Limited), London, panic doors; Corbett, John, M.P., Stoke Prior, salt; Cresswell Brothers, London, sponges; Doty Lighting and Heating Corporation (Limited), London, petroleum lamps; Drew and Sons, London, biscuits; Forrester and Sons, Longton, decorated earthenware; Fourness Regenerative Lamp Company, London, gas lamps; Gillett and Co., Croydon, clocks and bells; Great Eastern Railway Company, London, steamship models; Harrington, John, Coventry, patent tubular bells; Harrison, Ainslie, and Co., Ulverston, iron and iron ores; Hawthorn and Co., Leith, models of steam trawlers; Hembry, B., and Co., London, linoleums and cocoa matting; Howe Machine Company (Limited), Glasgow, cycles and sewing machines; Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, Indian teas; Island Spinning Company (Limited), Lisburn, linen yarns; Jackson, Wm., London, life-saving dresses; Johnstone, W. and A. K., Edinburgh, maps; Johnstone, W. and A. K., Edinburgh, printing; Justice, Philip S., London, steam engine; Lee, Geo. and Sons (Limited), Wakefield, woollen yarns; Lovant Cigarette Company, London, cigarettes; Linley and Biggs, London, bicycles and tricycles; Little, Giles, and Co., London, fishing tackle, &c.; Maignens Filter Company, London, filters; Miller's Tanning Extract Company (Limited), London, tanning extracts; Morton, Joseph, London, cutlery; Mosely, David, and Sons, Manchester, cotton machine belting; Pen-yr-Orsedd Slate Quarry Company (Limited), Nantlle slates; Rimmel, E., London, perfumes; Rottmann, Strome, and Co., London, embossed papers; Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln, boilers; Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln, engine; Rylands and Sons (Limited), Manchester, clothing, &c.; Shand, Haldane, and Co., London, Ceylon tea, coffee, and cocoa; Spratt's Patent Company, London, dog biscuits; Stewart, John, Edinburgh, whiskeys; Thomson, Wm., and Sons (Limited), Huddersfield, woollen cloths; Wenham Company (Limited), London, gas lamps; West, G., and Sons, Southsea, photographs; Wilson, Bros., Todmorden, bobbins, &c.

Diplomas of Honour.—Agnew, Wm., and Sons, London and Manchester, engravings; Apperley, Curtis, and Co., Stroud, woollen cloths; British and Foreign Bible Society, London, the Holy Scriptures in 270 languages; Chubb and Sons' Lock and Safe Company (Limited), London, locks, safes, &c.; Denny, W., and Bros., Dumbarton, steamship models; Dunbar, McMaster, and Co. (Limited), Gilford, Ireland, linen yarns; Edgington, Benjamin (Limited), London, tents, &c.; Gosnell, John, and Co., London, cherry blossom perfume; Graham and Biddle, London, cabinets, &c.; Haywood, Joseph, and Co., Sheffield, cutlery; Hodgson, George, Bradford, looms; Holden, J. E., London, De Lossy champagne; Holland, W., and Sons, Manchester, cotton yarns; Jennings, George, London, lavatory appliances; Johnstone, W. and A. K., Edinburgh, Royal atlas; Justice, Phillip S., London, brickmaking machinery; Kinloch, Charles Leo, London, whiskey; Leeds Forge Company (Limited), Leeds, corrugated flues, frame plates, &c.; Merryweather and Sons, London, fire engines; Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Company, London, machine guns, &c.; Plunkett Bros., Dublin, malt; Rylands and Sons (Limited), Manchester, grey calicoes, &c.; Salt and Co., Burton, pale ales; Spratt's Patent Company, London, dog biscuits, &c.; Tomkins, Capt., London, ambulance tents, &c.; Windover, C. S., and Co. (Limited), London, carriages; Lee, Bapty S., London, decoration and installation of British Empire section; Westinghouse Brake Company (Limited), London, railway brake.

RUSSIAN BUDGET FOR 1887.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.

The Budget for 1887 is officially published by the Finance Minister to-day. It shows that the ordinary receipts reached 829,662,000 roubles against 796,369,000 roubles, the estimated amount; while the ordinary expenditure was 835,850,000 roubles against 832,928,000 roubles anticipated by the estimates, the ordinary deficit thus being reduced to 6,180,000 roubles against 36,559,000 roubles as estimated. The extraordinary revenue without reckoning the loan was 13,465,000 roubles against 15,451,000 roubles as estimated. The loan of 1887 yielded the net amount of 81,068,000 roubles. The extraordinary expenditure, applied exclusively to the construction of railways and harbours, amounted to 45,093,000 roubles against 48,414,000 roubles set down in the estimates. 46,205,000 roubles from the year 1887 remained at the disposal of the Treasury for the ensuing budget-year.

ZANZIBAR AND GERMANY.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

Zanzibar, Oct. 14.—There is no foundation for the reports recently circulated attributing the native outbreak in the coast districts to religious fanaticism and the hostility of Arab slave traders. It is authoritatively declared that what has occurred was due to the ignorance of the native character displayed by the European employés of the German East African Company, and especially to their contemptuous treatment of the coast population, and the disrespect shown to the Sultan's officials and the Sultan's flag.

The British Indian traders, after laying the facts regarding their position before Colonel Euan-Smith, the British Consul-General here, held a public meeting, at which it was resolved to telegraph a petition to the Queen, through the medium of the Prince of Wales and the Marquis of Salisbury, praying her Majesty to represent to the German Government the true cause of the hostile feeling which has produced the outbreak against the German company's employés, in order that the German Government may frame measures to restore confidence, and thereby put an end to the grievous losses which, if prolonged, must utterly ruin the large community of native and Indian traders, who are peaceful and industrious men, numbering over 10,000.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Rutland Barrington, the last—as yet—of the long list of actor-managers who assume control over our London theatres and influence such literature and art as the modern stage possesses, has certainly no reason to complain of the half-hearted enthusiasm of his friends. They assembled in full force on Saturday night, and in all parts of the house in a remarkably demonstrative manner testified their warm approval of the artistic merits of a clever young comedian, and found liberal excuses for a very extraordinary play. Much has been said recently of first-night pessimism, and of the unintentional injury it causes to innocent individuals. That it can be suddenly changed into an equally unreasoning optimism not less destructive of the sober consideration of what should be a dignified and encouraging art was proved by the reception awarded to a repulsive dean and his not wholly amiable or edifying daughter. Nothing went amiss. They accepted the smug and comfortable-looking dean, with his atrocious sentiments, his canting hypocrisy, his unnatural cruelty, and his execrable Latinity, as a type of all that is base, degraded, and selfish in man embodied in a hitherto respected dignitary of the Established Church; they laughed with genuine approval at the smart sayings and the distorted philosophy of a society widow, who honestly seemed to believe that her doctrine was just and palatable when she calmly asserted that "one minute's truth often does more harm than a lifetime of falsehood"; they endorsed the old stage tradition that a scamp who breaks open French windows and, without invitation, chases an innocent woman round chairs, tables, and sofas, with a view to forced possession, must be a Russian count; they strengthened the hands of Mr. George Moore and Mr. Harry Quilter, and all who satirise the stage, by applauding the cynicism of a modern exquisite who observes, "What on earth becomes of the divorced women? *They can't all go on the stage!*" They passed over in contemptuous silence the acting which was most delicate and observant, and showered approval on much that was melodramatic, exaggerated, and crude; and, with slight exceptions, they accepted as a wholesome, clever, and appetising amusement a play which, to appetites more squeamish and less voracious, may appear either indigestible or nauseous to the taste. Perhaps the best criticism of "The Dean's Daughter," a tale of modern life and manners, told by two exceedingly able and clever men—Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. F. C. Philips—is contained in the narration of it. It is well that some of us should learn from stage historians what deans do and how their daughters behave. The society of the cathedral close, the customs of the diplomatic world, the behaviour of peers and peeresses, the manners of churchmen and statesmen of the nineteenth century, may unfortunately be a closed book to those who never stray far from the atmosphere of the footlights, and only imbibe instruction from the pages of theatrical history; so it may be well to relate this last dramatic experience for the sake of the ignorant and the uninitiated.

When we first make the acquaintance of the Rev. Augustus St. Aubyn he is a simple Devonshire parson. He looks well and lives well; he has, according to his own showing, a partiality for sweetbreads, and on the testimony of his friends a fatal fondness for whiskey-and-water. When he is not quoting Scripture with the facility of a certain person who shall be nameless, he is licking his lips over a favourite dish, or retiring to "meditate," which means, in clerical parlance, to take nips of old Scotch whiskey. An oily, rotund, offensive person is the Rev. Augustus, but his ignorance is almost as intolerable as his unveiled sensuality and selfishness. He thinks that a vowel is short before two consonants in the Latin tongue, and prates about the "*Nunc Dimittis*," and when he quotes the Virgilian hexameter,

"O fortunate nimium sua si bona norint Agricola,"

he coins a word called *nimii* not yet known to Latinists, but evidently appreciated by the Dean's enthusiastic critics. Nor is his knowledge of the world much more profound. He considers that to be installed as a dean—about the only virtual sinecure that preferment can boast—is to "enlarge his sphere of public usefulness," and, worse than all, he ill-treats his only daughter by his cant and his cruelty in a manner that would shock the most ignorant and selfish member of the lowest and least educated society. Nothing surprises us more than to hear that this crafty clergyman is in debt. His rooms are furnished in a manner that provokes the envy of the lover of old oak and bric-a-brac. There is an atmosphere of baronial splendour about the dwelling-place of this squalid clergyman, and his visitors are ladies who drive across country to make morning calls in costumes that would look extravagant on the lawn at Ascot. But the authors, in spite of the splendidly furnished hall and the glossy texture of the parson's coat, insist that he is in debt and out at elbows. He is pestered with duns who obsequiously retire on the promise of a "cathedral lease," and this excellent divine sells his child to a doddering old diplomatist old enough to be her grandfather, for the sake of the coveted deanery. In less than six months Lady Craven is as wretched as woman can be, pestered with lovers and struggling to keep pure, whilst Sir Henry is the acknowledged possessor of a fashionable mistress, whom he takes on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople, in lieu of his wife. This outrageous and very undiplomatic course drives Lady Craven nearer and nearer into the arms of her lover, George Sabine. They have arrived at the desperately platonic stage, "I will be your sister!" "You shall be my brother!" "You are the only pure man I have ever met!" "You are the only true woman I have ever known!" But the innocent doves, with true brother and sister devotion, sit out in the moonlight at Nice for half the night billing and cooing, which strange conduct is not appreciated by Lady Craven's maid, who is not petted enough by her mistress or bribed by her parsimonious lover. At any rate, the crafty maid writes off to Sir Henry, who arrives on the scene at the same time as the disreputable dean. The "wider sphere of usefulness" has not improved this incorrigible old rascal, who has the unction of a Tartufe with the unblushing effrontery of a brigand. Close and chapter alike have not diminished his sponging proclivities, and to these he now adds the grossest depravity. Hearing that his daughter is suspected of sacrificing her honour to her lover, this father, this dean, this typical clergyman enters into a compact with his child's husband to watch her in order to obtain proofs of her dishonour. He actually implores Sir Henry not to withdraw his patronage even if his child be found guilty. Meanwhile, the platonic lovers, the brother and sister, have parted never to meet again. She is not strong enough to bear the conflict; he is not base enough to betray his trust. Scarcely has George Sabine gone, with the memory of his darling married woman in his heart, when there steals on the scene the melodramatic Russian count, who, *à propos* of nothing, begins the conventional struggle between vice and virtue. He has not been encouraged by Lady Craven; she has apparently but the slightest acquaintance with him; yet he craftily opens the French windows and begins chasing the poor distraught lady among the chairs and tables. The crafty chambermaid is of course on the alert. There is screaming enough to be heard all the way from Nice to Monte Carlo. The baffled count continues to struggle with his prize, when the faithful George enters upon the scene, knocks the count over the sofa, and proceeds to hug his loved one to his heart, murmuring "My darling! my darling!" when in come the dean and the diplomatist.

That there should be a divorce after this little scene at Nice is not very surprising. The Queen's Proctor does not interfere in the matter of Sir Henry's *innamorata* Mrs. Montresor, but Sir Henry, in consequence of his success in the Divorce Court and his failure in diplomacy, is made a peer, and Lady Craven, being apparently unfit for the stage, enters society by the back-door as a spurious Mrs. Gascoyne. Her lover, George Sabine, is supposed to have been killed in a duel by the resolute Russian, but Mrs. Gascoyne makes the best use of her time. She ogles for and succeeds in catching the rich young Lord Ashwell, who adores the pretty widow with boyish unreason, not knowing who she is, and promising to go on loving her, no matter what has happened. In fact, he says he likes her rather better for having loved some one else before. But he is as much surprised as the audience at the startling *dénouement*. Lady Ashwell, the mother of Lady Craven's proposed new husband, is going to marry the dissolute dean, who, to fill up the cup of enormity, denounces his daughter as an adulteress in a crowded assembly; the new peer, late Sir Henry Craven, turns out to be the young Lord Ashwell's guardian, and promptly adds fuel to the dean's denunciation; and Lady Ashwell very properly is on the point of turning the false Mrs. Gascoyne and her designing friend out of the house, when in rushes George Sabine, not dead after all, to clasp to his heart his divorced darling! Whether Lady Ashwell marries the dean, or the new peer weds Mrs. Fortescue, or the lordling consoles himself with the diplomatic maid or the cast-off Mrs. Montresor, we are not told. For the curtain falls on a brilliant success, to which actors, actresses, authors, and every one concerned respond.

After studying these intensely disagreeable people, whose vulgarity and misdeeds are not relieved by one spark of generosity or fine feeling, after listening to a story destitute of the contrast that all good art insists on, it strikes the spectator that the authors, in their desire to be cynical, neglect the balance that the best cynicism requires to be effective. To some palates this cayenne pepper of vice may be as disagreeable as the cloying and sickly sentimentality of Kotzebue. There is surely a medium line between the modern society novel and "The Stranger." There may be found a compromise between ladies like Ariane and Mrs. Haller. Mr. Philips is unquestionably clever, and is no doubt popular as a novelist; but he too literally interprets the proverb that exceptions prove the rule. They do nothing of the kind. The rule is proved by the paucity of the exceptions. There may be women of the "Ariane" and "As in a Looking Glass" type, there may have been at some time or another such an unnatural creature as the Dean of this play; but they are not types to be lightly chosen by the dramatist. They are the monsters of fiction. They are fit for the caravan, not the stage of life.

The acting was in many respects highly meritorious. The best-played characters as a whole, the most consistent, natural, and complete were the Sir Henry Craven of Mr. John Beauchamp, the Elise of Miss Adrienne Dairolles, and the young Lord Ashwell of quite a new actor, Mr. Allan Aynesworth. Mr. Beauchamp's old gentleman was artistic alike in make-up and conception, a finished and admirable stage picture. The waiting maid played by Miss Dairolles was a clear-cut bit of accurate character, and few in the company had a more difficult task allotted to them than fell to Mr. Aynesworth. The genuine love of a spooney boy, coming on a sudden at the fag-end of the play, arousing as it were a new interest, would have puzzled many a more experienced actor. He looked and played like a gentleman, and Mr. Aynesworth is clearly a young actor of promise. We are unable thoroughly to endorse the strong and emphatic enthusiasm created by Miss Olga Nethersole as the heroine—the only really interesting character in the play. No doubt this young lady acted remarkably well, with intelligence, with feeling, and with considerable charm. But she should guard against violence of tone and manner in her more dramatic scenes. It is possible to be powerful without being noisy. The St. James's is not the Adelphi, nor is comedy to be taken in the same tone as melodrama. Over-acting is, on the whole, a better fault than under-acting in these days, when everything is so tame and insipid; but Miss Nethersole is too young to adopt the tragedy queen air, with its tirades and flourishes. Her art requires discipline and the subduing hand. Let her not be misled by boisterous and unreasoning applause. She is on the high road to success, but as yet she has much to learn. Many an actress has been spoiled by the applause the novice received and done nothing after. We have too few good actresses to lose one of such promise and intelligence as this young lady. Miss Caroline Hill was magnificently attired as Mrs. Fortescue—possibly a little overdressed—particularly in the first act, but she spoke her clever lines well and with point. Her restlessness will soon wear off after the excitement of a first night. Another most difficult character was boldly undertaken by Mr. Lewis Waller. He played it with great care and earnestness. He had studied it and thought over it carefully no doubt, and the only thing one might suggest is a trifle less seriousness of tone. His voice in the love scenes is a little too monotonous; it does not suggest the tender tones of so lovable a man. Mr. Waller was quite right not to grasp, or paw, or fondle the woman to whom he was attached in spite of himself, but his voice might break, and he might better express love's murmur and intensity. What could Mr. Barrington do but tone this dreadful Dean down with a slight suggestion of his own comic manner? If he had wholly forgotten the "Sorcerer" and the "Bab Ballads," the play would not have been listened to. To act the Dean with anything like force or realism would have jeopardised the success of the comedy. Mr. Barrington showed remarkable tact, but had he not been the comic clergyman of the stage he would never have been tolerated as the serious one. Smaller characters were efficiently filled by Mr. Charles Dodsworth, Mr. Gilbert Trent, and Miss Emily Cross. The play is admirably mounted, and throughout the evening the audience showed a courtesy and genial consideration for those engaged on a nervous duty that marks a new era in the history of celebrated first nights.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[From Lloyd's, Oct. 13, 1888.]

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Aden, Oct. 13.—The Erymanthe, for Marseilles, left with the French mails from Mauritius, Madagascar, and Zanzibar.
Bombay, Oct. 13.—The Lycia, from Clyde, arrived.
Barbados, Oct. 12.—The St. Laurent, from Colon, arrived.
Brow Head, Oct. 13.—The Servia, from New York, and the Bavarian, from Boston, passed.
Calcutta, Oct. 12.—The Goorkha, from London, arrived. Oct. 11.—The Navarino left.
Colombo, Oct. 12.—The India, from Calcutta, left. Oct. 13.—The Reina Mercedes, from Liverpool, arrived.
Colon, Oct. 11.—The Olinde Rodrigues left for Marseilles.
Cuxhaven, Oct. 13.—The Argentina, from Pernambuco, and the Basil, from Liverpool for Ceara, arrived.
Deal, Oct. 13.—The Ulunda, from London for Halifax, passed through the Downs.
Glasgow, Oct. 12.—The State of Nevada, from New York, and the Carthaginian, from Montreal, left.
Gravesend, Oct. 13.—The City of Edinburgh, from Calcutta, and the Stentor, from Shanghai, both for Royal Albert Dock, passed. The Duke of Buccleuch, for Calcutta, &c.; the Duart Castle, for South Africa (calling at the Canary Islands); the Ulunda, for Halifax, &c.; and the Ems, for Singapore, &c., left.
Havre, Oct. 13.—The Dupuy de Lome, from New Orleans, arrived.
Hong Kong, Oct. 13.—The Cyclops, from the Clyde, and the Glenfinlas, from London, arrived.
Larne, Oct. 13.—The State of Nevada left for New York.
Las Palmas, Oct. 12.—The Methven Castle, from Mauritius, Madagascar, and South Africa, called, and is due in London about Friday next.
Lisbon, Oct. 13.—The Tamar, from River Plate and Brazil, leaves to-day for Southampton, and the Amazonense, from Liverpool, leaves to-day for Para.
Liverpool, Oct. 13.—The John Elder, from Valparaiso, and the Celtic, from New York, arrived in the Mersey. The Las Mercedes, for Buenos Ayres, left the Mersey. The Hesperides, from Buenos Ayres; the Branksome Hall, from Kurrachee; the Horn Head, from Saigon; and the Sardinian, from Montreal, arrived in the Mersey. The Cronus, for Buenos Ayres; the Bulgarian, for Boston; the Belgenland, for Rosario; the Ulysses, for Penang, &c.; the Kansas, for Boston; the [illegible], for New York; and the Teneriffe, for Africa, left the Mersey.
Madeira, Oct. 11.—The [illegible], from River Plate, left for Southampton.
[illegible], Oct. 13.—The Clan Mackenzie, from the Clyde, and the Pekin, from London, arrived.
Malin Head, Oct. 13.—The Lake Huron, from Liverpool for Montreal, passed.
Malta, Oct. 13.—The Manora, from London for Calcutta, arrived.
Marseilles, Oct. 12.—The Oxus arrived, with the French mails from Japan, China, Batavia, Singapore, Colombo, &c.
Montreal, Oct. 11.—The Cynthia left for Glasgow.
Moville, Oct. 13.—The Sarmatian left for Quebec, and has since passed Malin Head.
New York, Oct. 12.—The City of Richmond, from Liverpool, arrived. Oct. 13.—The Alesia, from [illegible]; the Saale, from Bremen; the Adriatic, from Liverpool; and the Holland, from London, arrived.
Pauillac, Oct. 12.—The Colombie, from Havre and Bordeaux, left for Hayti. Oct. 13.—The St. Laurent, from Colon, and the Patagonia, from Liverpool for Chili, arrived.
Penang, Oct. 12.—The [illegible], from Java, called. The [illegible], from London for Shanghai, passed.
Plymouth, Oct. 13.—The Garonne, from Australia for London, and the Cuzco, from London for Australia, left.
Quebec, Oct. 12.—The Polynesian, from Liverpool for Montreal, arrived. The Dominion, for Bristol, and the Sarnia, for Liverpool, left. By cable.—The Boston City, from Rotterdam, arrived.
Rio Janeiro, Oct. 11.—The [illegible], from Liverpool, arrived. Oct. 12.—The Ionic, from New Zealand, left for London, with the homeward New Zealand mails.
Scilly, Oct. 12.—The Erl King, from New Orleans for Bremen, passed.
Singapore, Oct. 13.—The Raphael, from Manila, left for United Kingdom. The Titan, from Liverpool, arrived.
Southampton, Oct. 13.—The Union Steamship Company's steamer Roman, from Hamburg, left.
Suez Canal, Oct. 13.—The Taroba, from Brisbane for London, left Suez. The Humber, from London for Bombay, arrived at Port Said. The City of Dublin, from Batavia for New York, left Port Said. The Irrawaddy, from Marseilles for Yokohama, and the Oxenden, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, arrived at Port Said. The Thorndale, from Bombay; the Oswestry, from Calcutta for Hamburg; the Union Line steamer Guy Mannering, from Manila for Boston; the City of Oxford, from Calcutta for London; the Dago, from Bushire; the Benlarig, from Shanghai; the Britannia, from Java; the Domenico Balduino, from Bombay for Genoa; and the Isla de Panay, from Manila for Liverpool, arrived at Suez.
Teneriffe, Oct. 12.—The Elba Woermann, from Hamburg, left for the West Coast of Africa. The Valparaiso, from Monte Video, left for Hamburg.
Wilmington, Oct. 11.—The Dartmore, from Liverpool, arrived.

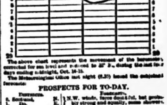
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Boston, Oct. 13.—The Cephalonia left. Oct. 14.—The Scythia, from Liverpool, arrived.
Brow Head, Oct. 14.—The Ohio, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; the Arizona, from Liverpool for New York; the Etruria, from Liverpool for New York; and the Kansas, from Liverpool for Boston, passed.
Dartmouth, Oct. 14.—The Eldorado and the [illegible], both for the British West India Islands, left.
Dover, Oct. 14.—The [illegible], from Antwerp for Chili, and the Elbe, from Bremen for New York, via Southampton, passed.
Gibraltar, Oct. 14.—Her Majesty's ship [illegible]; the Glenartney, from London for Shanghai; and the Glaucus, from Shanghai, passed.
Gravesend, Oct. 14.—The Milanese left for Boston. The Limpopo, from Port Natal for London Dock; the [illegible], from Yokohama, &c., for East India Dock; the Glenavon, from Shanghai, &c., for West India Dock; and the Garonne, from Sydney for Tilbury Dock, passed.
Havre, Oct. 14.—The La Gascogne, from New York, arrived.
Hurst Castle, Oct. 14.—The Werra, with mails, &c., from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed.
King George's Sound, Oct. 14.—The Ballaarat, from London for Sydney, arrived.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.—The Bavarian, from Boston; the Servia, from New York; the [illegible], from New Orleans; the [illegible]; the [illegible], from Havana via Santander; and the Isla de Mindanao, from Manila via Santander, arrived in the Mersey. The St. Dunstan, for Norfolk; the Elvira, for Havana; the Veendam, for Rotterdam and New York; the Chittagong, for Rangoon; and the [illegible], for Havana, left the Mersey.
Malta, Oct. 14.—The Denbighshire, from London for China, passed.
New York, Oct. 13.—The City of Chicago left. Oct. 14.—The La Bourgogne, from Havre, and the Aurania, from Liverpool, arrived.
Old Head of Kinsale, Oct. 14.—Two Leyland Line steamers passed, one bound East, the other bound West.
Plymouth, Oct. 14.—The Ganges, from Bombay, left for London, and since passed Prawle Point at nine a.m.
Quebec (by cable).—The Polynesian, from Liverpool, arrived.
Queenstown, Oct. 14.—The Egypt, from New York for Liverpool, arrived. The Servia, from New York, with the Australian and New Zealand mails, left for Liverpool. The Etruria left for New York with mails, &c. The Arizona, from Liverpool, with mails, &c., left for New York.
Scilly, Oct. 14.—The Moravia, from New York for Plymouth, passed.
Suez Canal, Oct. 14.—The St. Fillans, from Calcutta for Dundee; the [illegible], from Kurrachee; and the City of Oxford, from Calcutta for London, left Port Said. The Moray, from Japan for New York; the Bengal, from Calcutta for London; and the Lusitania, from Sydney for London, arrived at Suez. The China, from the Clyde, for Kurrachee and Bombay, arrived at Port Said.
Tarifa, Oct. 14.—The City of Carthage, from Bombay for Liverpool, passed.

LAW NOTICES—This Day.

Bankruptcy.—At the Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's Inn-fields, sitting in Chambers, in Room 20.—To settle order: Re J. E. Smith, at 11. Petition (1), at 11. Petitions (5), at 11½. Petitions (2), at 12. Petition, at 1. Bankruptcy notices, at 12 and 1.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Oct. 14-15.

The Meteorological Office last night (8.30) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.	Forecasts.
0. Scotland, N. / 1. Do. E.	N.W. winds, force doubtful, but probably strong and squally, some showers.
2. England, N.E. / 3. Do. E.	N.W. breezes, moderate or light; fair, cold.
4. Midland Counties / 5. England, S. (with London and Channel)	N. breezes, light; fine, cold, fog locally.
6. Scotland, W.	Same as Nos. 0 and 1.
7. England, N.W. (and N. Wales)	N.W. breezes, moderate; fair.
8. England, S.W. (and S. Wales)	N.E. breezes, light; fine.
9. Ireland, N. / 10. Do. S.	N.W. breezes, moderate or light; fine, very cold inland at first.
Warnings.	The N. cone was hoisted in Districts 1, and 6 this morning.

Robert H. Scott, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"Daily Telegraph" Office, Monday (7 a.m.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·26 Rising.	42°	N.N.E. Calm.	Clear.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

Brighton.—Bar. 30·25, rising; wind N.; weather fine and clear; sunshiny morning, light cloudy afternoon, moonlight night, much colder.
Bristol.—Bar. 30·11, rising; wind northerly, light; weather bright and genial.
Cork.—Bar. 30·26, rising; wind N.E.; clear and fine, slight frost.
Kirkwall.—Bar. 29·93; therm. 44°; wind W. by N.; heavy showers.
[illegible].—Bar. 30; therm. at noon 51°; weather fine.
Folkestone.—Bar. 30·12, rising; wind N.W., light; weather fine; smooth passage across Channel.
Lizard.—Wind N.E., light.
Holyhead.—Wind N.N.E., gentle; misty.
Dover.—Bar. 30·4, rising; wind northerly, light; weather fine; sea smooth; steamers had good passages.
Cold fair weather may be expected.

We are told by the Medical Profession that Lentil Food is the most nutritive in existence, containing as it does [illegible] Bragg's Pure Lentil Flour [illegible] J. L. Bragg, 14, Wigmore-street, W. A sample tin sent post free for [illegible] stamps.—[Advt.]

Caution to the Public.—Moeder's Hire System for Furnishing is the original and best [illegible]

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COCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, In Use Eighty-four Years. May be had throughout the United Kingdom, In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. 18, New Ormond-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

"I feel duty bound to inform you of the wonderful effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture on me. I have had suffering over two years of a severe nature. I first consulted the best medical aid I could possibly procure for over six months, till my means were run out, and with a sad heart I was compelled to come into the workhouse hospital, where I now am. I had been here 18 months, and my legs gradually got worse. I began to think they would never get better, till about five months ago I read in a copy of the Hull, East Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Times of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and I determined that when I could raise the means I would try it; so I commenced to deprive myself of little necessaries till at length I had raised eleven shillings. I got my sister to purchase me a large bottle. She brought me one in on May 6, and to my surprise she brought me 1s. 0d. back, which enabled me to purchase two small pots of your Miraculous Salve. I commenced to use the Blood Mixture on May 7. I then had five wounds on the left leg, one very large on the ankle-bone, one on the shin about the size of half-a-crown, and three on the calf almost as large. The right leg was somewhat similar, but there were three sores which I thought would break into one, but all are perfectly healed up now but one small place on the left ankle about the size of a shilling. There are 15 patients in the ward that I am in, and they were surprised to see my legs when I had taken the mixture a week, and there are three of them now using it. I am very sorry, indeed, that I cannot purchase another bottle. You may judge for yourself how I am fixed, after being in here 18 months. My sister, Mrs. Bulmer, lives at No. 28, Grimsby-lane, Market-place, Hull, and if you would kindly send me a small quantity of your Mixture to the above address I should be able to get it, and I shall never forget you as long as I live.—Yours faithfully, "EDWARD STATHAM.

"No. 5 Ward, Anlaby-road Workhouse Hospital, Hull, June 13, 1888."

LATER.

"I write to let you know how I am getting on. I received the bottle of Mixture you sent me, and the wounds are now completely healed up. I will be out of here in a few days, and get to work, which is already promised me. I am going to reside at my sister's, Mrs. Bulmer. If you wish to use this case for the benefit of other poor sufferers, do so. The results of your Mixture is really wonderful.—I remain, your thankful servant, June 26, 1888. "EDWARD STATHAM."

THOUSANDS of TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. A. John and Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, write under date June 5, 1888, as follows: "Dr. Mookund Lall, Hon. Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote our London agents, asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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For the greater convenience of the general public and private residents at the WEST-END, the Proprietors have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at the above address for the RECEIPT of ADVERTISEMENTS and SALE of the PAPER.

Replies to advertisements can be received, and either called for or forwarded by post, to suit the convenience of advertisers.

Announcements of Evening Parties, Balls, and Meetings, to be inserted under the head of "Arrangements," will be received up to seven o'clock, and will be charged at the rate of 10s. 6d. each.

Paragraphs of the same character in the body of the Paper, not under the head "Arrangements," will be charged One Guinea each.

CAPPERS.—AUTUMN NOVELTIES. New Autumn Ulsters, Jackets, and Redingotes. New Autumn MANTLES and PALETOTS. New Autumn Travelling and Visiting Costumes.

CAPPERS.—AUTUMN NOVELTIES. New DRESS FABRICS in great variety. New Costume Cloths, Silks, and Embroideries. Light in weight, warm, inexpensive, and durable.

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NESTLE'S FOOD. Being partly composed of milk, it is complete in itself, and requires simply the addition of water to make it instantly ready for use. Not merely an auxiliary, like other infants' foods, requiring milk to be added before use.

NESTLE'S FOOD. Recommended by The highest medical authorities As the nearest equivalent to Mother's Milk.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Efficient tonic in all cases of weakness and digestive disorders. Highly recommended as a nightcap instead of alcoholic drinks.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

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MOURNING.—Upon receipt of letter or telegram Peter Robinson's experienced dressmakers and milliners are ready to travel to any part of England free of expense to purchasers. They take with them a full supply of all necessary articles of the best and most suitable description for families and their servants, at the same very reasonable prices as charged in the warehouse in Regent-street.—Address the Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W. PETER ROBINSON'S.

PETER ROBINSON'S, Regent-street.

TERRY'S THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, S. Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, and Edith Chester.

BRITANNIA THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 7, THE SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY. Mrs. S. Lane, Misses Stella Brereton, O. Webb, D'Almaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. Syms, Howe, Steadman, Gardiner, Bigwood, Munro, King-Bolton, Moss. Incidentals, Miss Josephine Henley, Mr. George English. THE MAN AND HIS TIGER.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, RODOPE and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 9, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THE SALE OF

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED, WILL SHOW AN

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COPIES WEEKLY

OVER ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

A state banquet was given in honour of the German Emperor at the Quirinal on Friday night. King Humbert drank to the health of the Emperor William, the Empress, and the German Army, "the bulwark of Germany's glory." His Imperial Majesty, after a cordial reply, proposed the health of the King and Queen and their valiant army. In response to a kindly message from Signor Crispi, Prince Bismarck telegraphed his thanks, and referred to the meeting of the Sovereigns as the solemn expression of the cordial friendship of the two nations. In Roman clerical circles the speeches made at the banquet are stated to have produced extreme disappointment.

On Saturday, in brilliant weather, a review of 33,000 Italian troops was held at Centocelle, in presence of the Emperor William, King Humbert, Queen Margherita, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Princes of the House of Savoy, and a vast concourse of spectators. The King of Italy and his Imperial guest were most enthusiastically cheered.

In the course of conversation with our Berlin correspondent, Professor von Bergmann declared that the German colleagues of Sir Morell Mackenzie would take no notice of the attacks made upon them by the English specialist. The report of the post-mortem examination was a sufficient reply to the charges made against them.

In connection with the Black Mountain Expedition a telegram from Simla reports that the Akazaris have despatched a letter to General McQueen, offering to send a deputation to arrange terms of submission.

The trial of Eugène Allmayer at Paris terminated on Saturday, the prisoner being found guilty upon all the counts and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

Up to the present time the total number of deaths resulting from the Mud Run Railway accident amounts to sixty-three.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops at Shorncliffe on Saturday, and afterwards complimented Colonel Sir Baker Russell, the Camp Commandant, on the efficiency and smart appearance of the men.

Mrs. Henderson, the Queen's housekeeper, died at Windsor Castle on Saturday. She was about seventy years of age.

Lord Londonderry paid an official visit to Belfast on Saturday, and after opening a new free library was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. Responding to the principal toast his Excellency said he was convinced that prosperity was surely returning to Ireland. By means of the extraordinary powers which the Government had obtained from Parliament, they had been able to grapple successfully with the outrages which prevailed in many parts of Ireland. Since the passing of the Crimes Act offences of this description had diminished by 28 per cent., and the number of persons boycotted had decreased by about 75 per cent. The Irish Government did not intend to relax their efforts, but were determined to administer the law firmly, fairly, and fearlessly.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, was on Saturday presented with the freedom of Dundee, his native town. In acknowledging the honour conferred on him, the right hon. gentleman referred to the Local Government Act, the effect of which he believed would be to enormously increase the feeling of municipal life throughout the country.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke in Westmorland, on Saturday, in support of the candidature of Mr. Alderman Whitehead, Lord Mayor Elect, who has promised to come forward in the Home Rule interest for that county at the next election.

While a volunteer fête was proceeding at Northampton on Saturday, a young man entered a bear pit in some pleasure-grounds, when an infuriated bear attacked him with great ferocity. He was not rescued until he had received several severe injuries, and the animal, which received numerous bayonet thrusts before it could be made to release its captive, is not expected to recover.

Yesterday afternoon a destructive fire occurred in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, the total loss being estimated at between £80,000 and £100,000.

A dissipated-looking woman, named Louisa Etheridge, thirty years of age, was brought up at Westminster Police-court on Saturday for being drunk and disorderly. It was shown that the prisoner, while in a state of drunkenness, attempted to force her little daughter to sleep on a bed on which was lying the corpse of her father. Mr. Partridge commented severely on the inhumanity of the accused, and sentenced her to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

On Saturday there was very little fresh business in the Stock Exchange, and the tendency was dull until the close, when prices showed a partial rally. English and American railways receded, but Mexican (Vera Cruz) and Grand Trunks, after being weak, left off better. Foreign Government bonds were irregular, but dull on balance. Copper shares were offered, and diamond mines firm. Consols declined ⅛ per cent.

SPEAKING at Belfast, on Saturday, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland took a cheerful and courageous view of the situation. The trade of the country is "steadily reviving"; the harvest has been "particularly abundant"; the prices of cattle, which have been "steadily and rapidly rising," are now "fairly maintained"; the grain harvest is good both "in quality and quantity." "Peace, security, and happiness" are also returning. During the year ending the last day of August, 1887, there were five hundred and ninety outrages: that was before the new law for the prevention of crime was passed. During the corresponding period of this year the outrages of the same kind fell to four hundred and twenty-five. The intimidation which has crime for its executive force has also diminished. In 1887 there were eight hundred and seventy persons "wholly boycotted"; now there are only seventy-nine. The "partially boycotted" last year amounted to nearly four thousand; they are little above a thousand at the present time. It has been said by Opposition speakers in England that, although crime has been reduced and boycotting discouraged, vacant farms have not been relet. Lord LONDONDERRY, however, says that in this respect there has also been an improvement. Within the last six months no fewer than one hundred and sixty farms from which persons have been evicted have been relet. "The Royal Irish Constabulary," said his Excellency, "continue to discharge their onerous and difficult duties with the same courage, fidelity, and loyalty which they have shown in the past. Resident magistrates act with the same impartiality as in the past; and, with regard to this same Plan of Campaign, I can assure you that there are at the present moment many tenants who are now bitterly cursing the day when, through the influence of agitators, they were compelled to adopt that vile scheme." We can understand this feeling, especially on one Irish estate from which clearances were made some time ago. The owner, finding that the farms were not taken by the neighbouring peasantry, has arranged to import Protestant colonists from the North, who will live in adjacent farms, and will be sufficiently numerous to afford to each other society and protection. A Catholic farmer who takes a holding under the ban of the League incurs great disadvantages; he is rebuked by his priest, and as he must go to mass he offers several too convenient opportunities for assassination. The new Ulster tenants will not care for altar harangues, and can read their Bibles at home even if they are debarred from going to church. Meanwhile the National League, in order to sustain the tenants whom it compelled to resist, has to spend about three hundred pounds a week—a heavy drain on its funds.

It is sometimes asked by impartial Englishmen how is it that the new system in Ireland has resulted in an increase of evictions? The explanation is simple. When the Irish peasant was at the mercy of his landlord there was no great anxiety to evict him. He was kept on, just as a farmer retains a milch cow as long as he can squeeze another drop from her, or as the Abyssinians allowed the ox to live from whose quivering side they cut beefsteaks. The series of reforms in Irish agrarian laws, however, have given to the Irish tenant an especially privileged position. So long as he pays the fair rent fixed by the Land Courts he can defy the landlord and all his power; but he loses everything when he fails to pay. Then the landlord resumes his ownership, and until he lets the farm to a new tenant is master of the situation. Hence the eagerness of the owners to evict men who, while they remain tenants, are firmly entrenched behind the ramparts of the law. It was thought that the new measure would bring peace, but it has brought a sword. If the tenants were all solvent and honest men, it would have placed Irish agriculture on a solid basis, for the rights of the landlord to his rent and of the tenant to his farm were clearly defined. Some of the tenants, however, are not solvent; they are miserable cottiers, who could not cultivate with success even if they were rent free. Others, who can pay, refuse to do so because they are led on by the League to demand extravagant abatements. Of these men some show more and more reluctance to enter into the Plan of Campaign. The tranquillity of Tipperary has been especially noted by Nationalist orators and journalists. This is the more remarkable, as its peasantry were once famous for agrarian crime. But the history of that part of Ireland supplies full explanation. The people of Tipperary are not pure Celts, like the men of Kerry, Clare, and the West. They have had for generations a strong admixture of English blood. When the softer populations of the South and West were cringing before the owners of the soil the men of Tipperary avenged evictions by assassination, and frightened their landlords into reasonable concession. In fact, they won by murder long ago the rights that other parts of Ireland secured by Mr. GLADSTONE's Acts. Many of the great estates of the county have been for years managed with as much equity and consideration for the tenants as any English property. The new law, therefore, came to give them de jure what they had already enjoyed de facto. The difference, however, is clear: the Tipperary tenant is now a man of property; he has something to bequeath or sell; and it is not his interest to refuse reasonable rent and expose himself to eviction, in order to make out a case for the English Opposition. Hence that "sluggishness" and "backwardness" of the county which Parnellite Members of Parliament have reproved, and which is satirised in song by the laureates of the League, who ask in wonder, "Where's Tipperary"? The answer is "At home; enjoying secured farms, legal rights, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest." This does not satisfy the agitators, and yet if they were honest men they ought to be delighted to see a county that once rang with discord and ran with blood become peaceable, prosperous, and contented.

The remarks of the Lord-Lieutenant on the returning prosperity of Ireland remind us of one of the stock delusions of English public opinion regarding that country. Although they differ as to the cause, rival partisans constantly admit the effect. "Ireland is miserable owing to English laws," say the Gladstonians; "The real cause is Irish agitation," retort the Unionists. Before disputing as to the cause, however, would it not be well to ascertain whether the alleged effect really exists? The simple truth is that since 1800 Ireland and Irishmen have made, in every possible way, an amount of progress perhaps not equalled by any contemporary nation or race. Eighty-eight years ago the great mass of the population of Ireland were sunk in the lowest depths of poverty; the peasants lived for the most part in one-room mud cabins, and knew nothing of tea or sugar or meat. Potatoes were their solid food, their drink the vilest whiskey. Their chapels were little better than their dwellings; the rites of their religion were maimed through want. Since that time the wages of the ordinary labourer have more than trebled; the one-room mud cabin is a curiosity of Donegal, Mayo, or Kerry; tea, sugar, and fresh meat are familiar to the poorest; a new spirit of hope and independence breathes amongst the people. They have sprung from the servility of old into an independence that sometimes is surly and harsh, but is better than the old cringing. There are Catholic cathedrals and churches reared by free offerings which are magnificent specimens of architecture, and the priesthood everywhere is supported liberally by farmers and shopkeepers who have money to spare. For one Catholic merchant at the time of the Union there are now a hundred; for one professional man of that creed there are now fifty. The general wealth of the country, judged by the amount of its savings and the value of its farm stock, has increased thirty fold. Its agricultural produce has been immensely increased. It will be said that there is another side of the picture; there are the evictions and the emigration. The evictions simply show that a certain number of Irishmen have failed to make a living in the land of their birth—a thing that may also be said of all the Englishmen and Scotchmen who have gone to Canada, the United States, and Australia during the last fifty years. Yet should we pity these emigrants? Is it a matter for regret that four million Irishmen have left Ireland since 1837? We think not, if we remember that the reduction of the population has diminished that insane competition for land which twenty and thirty years ago made the landlords masters of the situation, and compelled the peasants to live like pigs in order to pay extortionate rents. But what of the Irishmen abroad; are they to be pitied? We can hardly say so, in face of the fact, trumpeted by many statisticians and proclaimed by the National League, that the Ireland abroad is rich and prosperous. Mr. M. G. MULHALL says, in his "Fifty Years' National Progress": "In one generation four million Irish emigrants, who left home penniless, have become possessed of real and personal property to the amount of six hundred and fifty-five millions sterling, besides having sent home to their friends since 1851 a sum of thirty-one millions." Could these six or seven hundred millions have been made in Ireland itself? We need not ask the question. The plain facts, therefore, show that Ireland under Imperial rule has made rapid and satisfactory progress in every kind of prosperity, and that the Irishmen who have left the soil have not only benefited their fellow-countrymen by mitigating the struggle for existence, but have remarkably elevated and enriched themselves. All this has been achieved

under Imperial rule, and the more recent security, independence, and comfort of the tenantry are directly due to Imperial legislation. In spite, therefore, of Irish agitations and English party spirit, the Irishmen of to-day are in wealth, solid happiness, and individual independence far superior to the Irishmen who enjoyed the blessings of GRATTAN's Parliament from 1782 to the end of the century. These facts amply justify a cheerful forecast of events.

Two rival views are now put before the civic mind on the verge of that annual commemoration of ancient dignity known to all as the Lord Mayor's Show—when banners, mottoes, and shields brighten our streets; when obelisks commemorative of bygone Lord Mayors are changed, as if by magic wand, into elaborate pyramids ornamented with festoons of flowers, gilt cross-poles, wreaths, and brilliant trappings; when fairy arches span the gloomy "ward," and forests of Venetian masts spring up and circle the old route from the Guildhall to the Law Courts, where, in response to the Lord Mayor's courteous invitation of all the judicial bench to the banquet, the presiding Judge makes discreet and guarded answer to the effect that "some of their Lordships will attend." One of these views inclines to a novel form of continuance of the old-fashioned pageant, replete with allegory, musical, mediæval, and amusing—a very perambulating sermon in symbols—and the other is almost severely Puritan. We are reminded of the days of 1853, when Mr. COOKE, of Astley's, and Mr. FENTON, the scenic artist of Sadler's Wells, brought out all the old allegorical cars, as well as a terrestial globe on which sat two young damsels emblematic of Peace and Prosperity, whereupon the utilitarian spirit of the times arose in its wrath, and lifted up its voice against what it was pleased to call "this turning of Astley's into the streets"; and everybody became suddenly stern and desperately proper, and would have none of such theatrical display. So it came to pass that in that year the splendid City barges were sold for what they would fetch, and the old water pageant, in which the Lord Mayor ruled the Thames, even as the Doges of Venice did the Adriatic, was for ever abolished. It is becoming that these opposing views should be examined and inquired into, and we take them in the inverse order of their chronicling. The Lord Mayor Elect, Mr. Alderman WHITEHEAD, has, indeed, intimated to his committee that next month's procession shall be "worthy of the occasion and the City of London"; but he declares himself firmly opposed, even as were the barge-sellers of 1853, to the circus element and allegorical displays, "which neither accord with his taste, nor, in his opinion, with the dignity of the City." Possibly his Lordship Elect may have in mind the spectacle of last year, when the pitiless November rain drenched the golden locks of the ladies perched on tottering chariots who represented "Charity," "Education," and the like. He may call to mind the moist Foresters vainly pretending to sound their cheerful horns in a shower, and mind him of the kindly consideration shown to Miss "Open Spaces" and her allegorical crew, whose services were dispensed with by Lord Mayor DE KEYSER, seeing that the said "Open Spaces" were more like marshes than pleasaunces. Last year, indeed, the only two groups who seemed in thorough concord and sympathy with the inclement weather were those of "Father Thames," with his, in every sense, flowing beard, and the stalwart crew clad in oil-skins, life-belts, and sou'-westers, who peaked their oars and stood by the tiller in the Hunstanton life-boat. On that day the Arcadian shepherd and shepherdess retired in damp and dismal discomfort, and "England," who bravely struggled through the drizzling mist and did her best to look cheerful and victorious, only succeeded in conveying the impression that she was actively engaged in her traditional function of "ruling the waves." Indeed, the whole day suggested to many critics of the show that it was a revival of the extinct water-pageant, and nothing else.

Thus the Lord Mayor Elect joins the cry against gratuitous circuses. He has no desire for elephants, he hungers not after trembling trophies, the prospect of GOG and MAGOG stalking majestically by his gilded chariot-wheels evokes no enthusiasm in his practical soul, nor does he evince any passionate desire to see the Allotment Bill, or Electric Lighting, or the Phonograph, or any abstract idea, such as Corporate Charity, or what the Germans call the Leitgeist, or even the bewilderingly fascinating "Fourth Dimension of Space," symbolised, perched aloft on a movable temple, and drawn through London, to the innocent delight and possibly instruction of young and old, who come out to make a happy half-holiday in the contemplation of a Lord Mayor in all his glory. Evidently, too, Mr. Alderman WHITEHEAD has no desire to revive the post of "City Laureate," and give it to some of our rising bards, with instructions to prepare an ode in his honour and greet him with verse as he passes in the Strand. ELKANAH SETTLE was the last of these bards, in the reign of CHARLES II.; but his name is hardly remembered, save as one of those hapless rhymesters whom Mr. POPE of Twickenham slew in the "Dunciad," wherein the glories of the Mayoralty are said to "live in SETTLE's numbers one day more." Poor ELKANAH's works are said to display "a plentiful lack of wit," and it is sad to record that he ultimately wrote "Drolls" for Bartholomew Fair, and in his old age was obliged to earn a decidedly trying livelihood by roaring in the inside of a gigantic green dragon which he had devised for one of the shows of the Fair.

So far our practical Lord Mayor Elect. Now we turn to the buoyantly amusing views of Sir WILFRID LAWSON, who, when addressing a new political club in Westmoreland on Saturday, had occasion to refer to the fact that the Lord Mayor Elect was a candidate in the Liberal interest. With his wonted playful audacity Sir WILFRID pictured "their poor unhappy candidate put into a kind of prison van and dragged through the streets of London, as if he were going to execution, and then there would be a banquet; then he would be surrounded by Tories and turtles, and have to listen to speeches by Lord SALISBURY." In merry vein the speaker proceeded to suggest, from his own political platform, of course, that a perambulating series of "living pictures" should be presented to the crowd, such as "Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in Macedonia crying to Lord HARTINGTON to come over and help him;" Mr. GOSCHEN "presenting a blank cheque to the Premier;" Mr. JESSE COLLINGS "milking a cow in a three-acre field;" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a gilded cage, with Dukes and Bishops and roués—why roués?—and a final device of Lord SALISBURY as King PHARAOH, with Mr. GLADSTONE crying out, "Let the people go free!" Needless to say that these sparkles were received with "loud cheers" by the elect audience to whom they were addressed. With the politics or politeness of the suggestions we have no concern at present; it is not as a statesman, but as a champion suggester of "spectacle," that we gladly call attention to Sir WILFRID's free and easy fancies. There is a delightful seventeenth-century spirit in these odd notions, which recall the quaint humour of Sir JOHN LEMAN, a worthy Fishmonger, who was Lord Mayor in 1616, and who introduced in his pageant "fishermen seriously at labour drawing up their nets, laden with living fish, and bestowing them bountifully on the people." The ship was followed by a crowned dolphin, and, "because it is a fish inclined by nature to musique, ARION, a musician and poet, rideth on his backe." Then followed the King of the Moors, and tributary Kings, and in punning allusion to the name of the Lord Mayor, "a lemon tree richly laden with fruits and flowers," along with the Genius of London, and Sir WILLIAM WALWORTH, and King RICHARD, surrounded by "impersonations of royal and kingly virtues," and many other queer wildfowl of similar sorts which are duly set forth in Mr. FAIRHOLT's curious history of "The Giants in Guildhall." A print of the memorable show exists to this day in the archives of the Fishmongers' Company. Now the children and the people like the show, and we are inclined to side with them. Moreover, if the Corporation is really a doomed body, it behoves them to die in solemn and consistent splendour, and make a majestic exit from the pages of history. Let them proudly march out with all the honours, and giants and dolphins and allegories and geniuses to boot. So far as our researches into Lord Mayors' Shows go, we have been unable to discover a precedent for any emphasised political bias, such as that suggested by Sir WILFRID of "Lord HARTINGTON in a leaky boat," and symbolised politics of any colour would be a dangerous and doubtful element to bring into our popular pageant; but, if the idea is to be introduced, let it be done logically. Let us by all means make fun of all sides after the fashion of a Roman Carnival or a "Flower-fight." Let us tax our humorous ingenuities to produce something like a French "revue" of the events of the year, and let a distinct place be found for Sir WILFRID himself and his well-known views on many subjects. There is yet time for our coming Chief Magistrate to moderate his Spartan simplicity, and, becoming graciously mediæval and amiably allegorical, consent to make the old "Ninth" something like its gay and gorgeous predecessors; and, if he does manage to introduce Sir WILFRID LAWSON in propriâ personâ into his Show, he may comfortably reflect that a regular wet day, with a continuous downfall of water, would be a distinctly happy and appropriate effect. As the matter stands, it is entirely a question for Mr. Alderman WHITEHEAD's "local option."

WHAT is the matter with the bears? From all parts of Europe come tidings of the unaccountable misbehaviour of the usually good-natured plantigrades. In Transylvania, the bears, having presumably taken a lesson in insubordination from the celebrated ducks which aroused the wrath of Mrs. BOND by resolutely declining to "come and be killed," have disloyally refused to come and be shot even by the guns of Royalty; nor has the conduct of their congeners in confinement been less reprehensible. The bear traditionally known as "l'ours Martin," in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, which from generation to generation is always "Martin"—just as there is always a HOLKAR, a SCINDIA, a CHISHOLM, and an O'CONNOR DON—has been recently manifesting alarming symptoms of ferocity, so as to cause nervous nursemaids to press their infant charges to their breasts and hurry away from the pit tenanted by the normally jocose, but at present menacing, brute. Even more melancholy news of the misconduct of a bear comes from provincial England. A Volunteer fête was held, on Saturday, at Franklin's Gardens, Northampton, and the grounds were densely thronged with holiday-makers. In the centre of the gardens there is a large bear-pit, and into this area a man named GOTCH, an attendant, entered to look after the animals, as doubtless he had often done before. No sooner, however, had he reached the pavement of the den than one of the brutes sprang at him from behind, and began savagely tearing at his scalp. The poor man's cries for help brought a crowd of people to the brink of the pit, and the local Volunteer corps, who were present in considerable numbers, rushed to the spot. It is stated that Colonel HOLLIS, the commandant of the battalion, drew his sword, and hurled it at Bruin, on whose carcase the weapon inflicted a slight wound. The smart of the sword-thrust seems, however, to have produced further exasperation on the part of the bear, who attacked his victim with increased fury. Another Volunteer officer, Lieutenant HULL, now came up and behaved with great bravery. He entered the pit, armed with a rifle with bayonet fixed, and courageously attacked the ferocious beast, driving it by repeated thrusts to the wall. After this struggle had been going on for some time several persons descended to the pit and carried off the wounded man, Lieutenant HULL being the last to leave the den. GOTCH's scalp was found to be badly lacerated, but it is to be hoped that fatal consequences will not ensue. As for the aggressive bear, the ill-conditioned creature was covered with wounds, and was believed to be in a dying state.

Modern civilisation has emancipated the bear from the painful thraldom in which it was formerly kept, and the horrible tortures to which it was systematically subjected in order to train it for the performance of tricks in public. There may be some exaggeration in the old story that bears were taught to dance by being placed on almost red-hot iron plates; but it is in any case certain that they were never rendered proficient in feats of clumsy posturing without the merciless application of the cudgel. It has been found, nevertheless, that Bruin, when he is made amenable solely to the law of kindness, and when his incentive to dexterity is not punishment, but reward in the shape of cakes and buns, is not only easily educated, so far as his ursine intelligence extends, but is capable of educating himself. In degree the same rule applies to the horse which is being trained for circus purposes. Cruelty would never perfect the "highly-trained steed" which so delights the juveniles by his fleetness, his docility, and his nimbleness. Rewards in the shape of sugar and carrots are the instruments most liberally employed to teach him his tricks; and it may fairly be said that at a circus rehearsal the riding-master's long whip is much more frequently applied to the shoulders of the human performers than to the sides of the horses. The equine pupil must, however, be individually trained, and he must hear the crack of the whip, even if he does not feel it. The bear, on the contrary, pleasantly conscious as he seems to be that it only depends on his own initiative for him to revel in a continuous feast of buns and sponge cakes and biscuits, requires very little teaching beyond the merest hints from the audience surrounding the pit. The last "ours Martin" but three at the Jardin des Plantes, when the word was given, "Mount the tree," would cheerfully climb up the pole. At another word of command, "Fais le beau"—or, "Look pretty"—Martin would roll himself over on his back, extending his four legs to the four winds. There was another injunction, "Pray!" at which behest the bear should properly sit down, lower his head, and join his fore-paws. But Martin would never consent to assume the attitude of adoration unless he was first propitiated with an apple. The fruit awakened in his bearish mind, as it might in that of many human beings, a feeling of gratitude—that is to say, a sense of favours to come—and he would pray most devoutly so long as there was no surcease in the downfall of apples and cakes. He grew somewhat lukewarm when the apples fell off, and by the time the dry biscuits set in was to all outward seeming little better than an agnostic. What Martin used to do, and what, possibly, the successor to his style and title still does when he is in a good temper, may be seen in every zoological garden in which a bear-pit forms a conspicuous feature all over the world. The animals are, as a rule, so well fed, and upon such innocent food, that their demeanour becomes habitually placid and their disposition amicable.

Although the two she-bears that dealt so savagely with the youngsters who mocked the prophet may be still held up as a fearful warning and example to naughty children, it will be long, we hope, before the bear loses its character as a good-tempered quadruped. Nature, as the conformation of his teeth shows, did not intend him to be a wholly carnivorous, ravening, gnashing brute; only, as it is his fortune to come frequently in contact with biting wild beasts, Nature has endowed him with the faculty of erecting himself on his hinder limbs and of supporting himself in an upright position with the greatest ease. Under ordinary circumstances Bruin on his hind-legs is a very comic creature to look at. When the Scots Guards were in garrison at Montreal, in Canada, five-and-twenty years ago, they had in barracks a young bear which was an amazing favourite with the men. He was very clever at standing on his hind-legs, and, to the great delight of the officers, might frequently be seen walking up and down the barrack-yard arm-in-arm with some stalwart private, and, when he happened to tread on his companion's toes, would unrepiningly submit to have his ears soundly boxed by his military friend. This bear, however, as young bears will do, and young humans also, grew big and too dangerous for a playmate. Instinct warned him that when reared on his hinder feet he was capable of striking terrific blows with his fore-paws, which, if they took effect upon their object, would cause the most horrible injuries; so the young bear of the Scots Guards had, in process of time, to be consigned to a menagerie, where, it is to be hoped, his good nature was confirmed by the influences of moral suasion, combined with the material recompense of cakes and buns. Altogether, while reprehending in the strongest manner the disgraceful turpitude of the abandoned animal at Northampton, it is difficult to be very angry with the bear. In the four-footed kingdom he is, to begin with, an admirably representative type of the prize-fighter. When he fights on two legs, should his adversary contrive to elude the quick and heavy blows of his paw, he will endeavour to seize the foe round the body, and overcome him by dint of sheer pressure. Can it be denied that Bruin has thus taught our leading gladiators a most valuable lesson in "putting on the hug," to say nothing of his adroitness in parrying the fiercest strokes of his antagonist—an adroitness which might well be envied by some of the most arrogant pretenders to proficiency in the pugilistic art? From the dietetic point of view likewise the bear should be looked upon with approval, if not with positive fondness, by all members of the Vegetarian Society. Although he will eat meat when he is famished, he decidedly prefers the leaves and small limbs of succulent plants, and during the autumnal months consumes enormous quantities of cranberries, blueberries, raspberries, and strawberries. He has also a partiality for ripe corn, and at honey, to use an Americanism, the bear is a "whale." He has many accomplishments, being a wonderful climber of trees and rocks, an excellent swimmer, and an expert digger. Russian epicures declare bear steak to be excellent eating, and bear ham is a delicacy not unknown to London gourmets. Of course there are bears and bears, and no one would think of making a pet of the terrible grisly of North America or the ravenous Polar bear. But the ordinary brown bear, a vegetarian with a decidedly sweet tooth, an acrobat, frolicsome and gamesome in youth, sedate in maturity, and always genially humorous, is, when well fed and kindly treated, a harmless brute enough; and we can only hope that the evil example set by the vindictive Bruin of Northampton is not likely to be followed by similar outbreaks on the part of the denizens of our bear-pits.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Oct. 13.

Yesterday morning the Queen went out with her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Ampthill, drove through Ballater to Pannanich Wells.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, dined with the Queen.

Sir Dighton Probyn (in attendance on her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales) and Viscount Cross had the honour of being invited.

Oct. 14.

Yesterday morning the Queen went out, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, with the young Duke and Princess Alice of Albany, visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

In the afternoon the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Louise and Maud of Wales, drove out.

The Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D., Dean of the Thistle and of the Chapel Royal, Chaplain to the Queen, arrived at the Castle.

Viscount Cross and the Very Rev. Dr. Lees had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein has left Buckingham Palace for Aldershot to join the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Duchess of Teck, who is at present in Wales, has expressed her willingness to lay the foundation stone of the proposed new church in St. Luke's parish, Kingston-on-Thames, early in November.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have arrived at Drumlanrig Castle from Langholm Lodge.

Lord and Lady Herschell took their departure for Naples on Saturday. There they meet the steamer which takes them to Bombay. They will be absent in India three months.

The Prime Minister came to town on Saturday afternoon from Hatfield, and on his arrival at the Foreign Office was visited by the German Ambassador, who arrived from Berlin in the morning. Lord Salisbury afterwards gave audience to the Spanish Ambassador and other members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, and returned in the evening to Hatfield.

His Excellency Count Hatzfeldt arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday, from Berlin, to resume his diplomatic duties, after an absence of several months.

Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet have gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

Mr. Brandling and Julia, Countess of Jersey, go to Luton Hoo to-day, on a visit to the Danish Minister and Madame de Falbe.

Staff-Commander George Hirtzell has been appointed to take charge of the naval establishment at the Cape of Good Hope.

Miss Bowers, of the New Inn, East Molesey, was found drowned in Molesey Lock yesterday afternoon.

A break has occurred in the Cornwall Canal, obstructing the transportation of grain along the St. Lawrence River. It is estimated that it will take three weeks to repair the damage.

The annual show of chrysanthemums in the Inner Temple Gardens will, by the permission of the treasurer and benchers, be thrown open to the public on Thursday morning next, when over 900 plants will be on view, of which about seventeen are new varieties.

PROTECTION IN SPAIN.—At a banquet held at Barcelona on Saturday evening Señor Canovas del Castillo delivered a speech defending protectionist principles as forming part of the programme of the Conservative party. The ex-Premier opposed the idea of generosity between nations, and upheld the necessity for protecting national industries.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. E. Henderson, the Queen's housekeeper, died at Windsor Castle early on Saturday morning, having succumbed to an attack of bronchitis. The deceased was attended by Dr. Ellison, surgeon to the Royal household, and Sir William Jenner, her Majesty's physician, also saw her in the course of her brief illness. Mrs. Henderson, who had held her office for upwards of twenty years, was greatly respected by the Queen and Royal family and the numerous visitors to the Castle. She was about seventy years of age. Her Majesty, who is now at Balmoral, was immediately informed of her death.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF BERMUDA.—Lieutenant-General Edward Newdigate Newdegate, C.B., cousin of the former member for North Warwickshire, proceeded to Liverpool yesterday, en route for Bermuda, where he will enter upon the duties of Governor-General.

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.—Mr. Sandford Fleming has made public at Ottawa some information recently received from Australia by the Pacific coast mail respecting the proposed Pacific cable. According to this intelligence, the Governments and people of the different Australian colonies warmly support the idea of a cable between Australia and Canada; and the Premier of Victoria is making special efforts to secure the joint action of all the Australian Governments to urge the subject in the strongest terms upon the attention of the Imperial Government.—*Reuter.*

NEW CHANNEL MAIL BOAT.—The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company have ordered from a Glasgow firm another fast mail packet, on the pattern of the Empress and the Victoria.

CAPE COLONY AND BECHUANALAND.—A Reuter's despatch from Cape Town says: "It would appear from the tone of the election-speeches now being delivered throughout the colony that Mr. Smith's recent speech at Gloucester declaring that the Imperial Government had no intention of handing over Bechuanaland to the Cape is regarded as a rebuff to the colony. Sir Thomas Upington, in a speech delivered here on Thursday, spoke in favour of railway extension northward through the Republics, offering to abandon the proposed extension through Bechuanaland.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT DOVER.—On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-General Sir Redvers Buller (Quartermaster-General), Colonel W. K. Lascelles (Assistant-Adjutant-General), and Colonel E. Markham, Royal Artillery, proceeded from Dover to Shorncliffe by an early train. His Royal Highness was met at Shorncliffe Station by Colonel Sir Baker Russell, the Camp Commandant, and at once rode to the parade ground, where he inspected the troops, who were put through a number of evolutions. The troops on the ground included the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, and three batteries of field artillery. After the march past the Duke complimented Sir Baker Russell on the efficiency and smart appearance of his men. His Royal Highness subsequently made an inspection of the staff, and the officers and non-commissioned officers under instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe. The troops, consisting of eighty-one officers and 240 non-commissioned officers and men, with "Maxim," "Nordenfeldt," and "Gardner" machine guns, were paraded at eleven a.m., and proceeded to the extensive stretch of shingle lying between Hythe and Dymchurch, to make, under the command of Colonel J. M. Gurnell Tongue, Commandant at Hythe, an attack on an entrenched position previously prepared. The attack was conducted as nearly as possible under service conditions, and was thoroughly well carried out. Subsequently his Royal Highness witnessed the staff instructors go through the "field" practices, which now form an important part of the trained soldier's course of musketry. After luncheon with the Commandant and officers of the staff of the School, his Royal Highness and staff proceeded to London by the 3.54 p.m. train.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.—The Alert (Landino, master) arrived at Peterhead on Saturday morning with about sixty tuns of oil and 3,000 skins from Noble's Station, Cumberland Gulf.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, SUNDAY NIGHT.

All the fashionable promenades were crowded this afternoon, far more so, indeed, than has been the case for many a Sunday. Parisians who had been lingering by the sad sea waves have now returned to the gay metropolis with fresh zest for its pleasures, and to-day the boulevards and the Champs-Elysées were as bright and animated as ever. After the drenching rain of yesterday the temperature has again become chilly, but the weather, although threatening at intervals, put no obstacles in the way of the holiday folk. With the return of diplomatists, senators, and deputies, attention is being concentrated on the reopening of Parliament, and there is a good deal of speculation as to what this week may have in store for us in the way of sensations and surprises.

This afternoon was inaugurated with considerable ceremonial display, in the Avenue de Messine, one of the most fashionable and artistic parts of Paris, the monument to England's great poet and playwright, William Shakespeare. Owing, no doubt, to the circumstance that the ceremony had been fixed for a Sunday, the attendance of members of the British colony in Paris was extremely limited. Among those who were present on the occasion were several French celebrities of the literary and artistic world, and representatives from the American and Chinese Legations. The monument to Shakespeare is the gift of Mr. William Knighton to the city of Paris, and was unanimously accepted by the Municipal Council at a meeting of that body held on June 22. The statue is the work of M. Fournier, and represents the poet standing in a pensive attitude, and pointing with his right hand to a book which he holds in his left. The pedestal is the work of M. Daglane, and it bears on the front the inscription, "William Shakespeare, 1564 to 1616," and along the cornice of the construction are masks and foliage amid which appear the names of the principal tragedies by which Shakespeare is best known to Frenchmen. The proceedings were begun by Mr. Knighton, who spoke in French. Was it not just, he said, that Paris, the centre of civilisation, the capital of the world of letters, should possess a statue of Shakespeare, who had been a poet, not of one country or century, but of all the world and of all time? Like Molière, he faithfully depicted all sorts of characters—noble and common, learned and ignorant, virtuous and hypocritical. Like Molière, he was able to make us laugh at stupidity, absurdity, and vanity, while knowing how to honour heroism, wisdom, truth, and patriotism, and to cause tears to flow at the spectacle of sorrow and misfortune. The Tartufe of the one and the Falstaff of the other were real living, breathing characters. Nothing, in fact, was too vast and nothing too insignificant for the astonishing faculties of observation and assimilation possessed by Shakespeare and Molière. Referring to the recent attempt to dethrone Shakespeare, Mr. Knighton said it was well worth while to point out the obligations which the world owed to the poet at a time when all his honours were being attributed to another man, distinguished indeed, but for productions of a different order. Finally, Shakespeare was a child of the people, who owed no titles or fame to the favours of princes, and who wrote for the people. Was it not, therefore, right that he should be represented in the most enlightened, the most literary of nations, the country which the bard himself had called dear France, the fertile garden of the world? Mr. Knighton's address was received with hearty tokens of approval from those present. M. Darlot, president of the Municipal Council, received the statue in the name of the city, and then read out a very appropriate and literary lucubration on the poet. He first quoted Victor Hugo, who said that Shakespeare was the glory of England as well as its greatest genius; that though he was English—too English, perhaps—he was intensely and universally human; and that he was among the most sublime of those mighty men of genius who crowned civilisation and reflected lustre on the human race. M. Darlot further spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Knighton, whose gift was a proof of sympathy with Paris, and a bond of friendship between England and France. Mr. Knighton was not unknown in France, which he frequently visited, and he had a claim to consideration as Vice-President of the International Literary Association, as an author, and as a warm advocate of freedom of the pen. M. Mezières, of the French Academy, followed with a long and elaborate discourse. What a remarkable sign of the times it is, said the learned Academician, what a proof of the *rapprochement* of the intellects of the two nations, to find a generous Englishman choosing Paris as the site of a monument to the greatest of his fellow-countrymen. What was most astonishing in the ceremony was that people regarded it as the most natural thing in the world to give Shakespeare a statue in Paris. What would Voltaire have said had it been foretold to him that the author of "Othello" was to receive one day the freedom of Paris, that Shakespeare whom the philosopher of Ferney presented to the French people with the greatest reservation and most profuse apologies? Nowadays, however, Shakespeare was accepted, adopted, and admitted in France without any reservation. While on the left bank of the Seine the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Much Ado About Nothing" enchanted the imaginations of auditors, on the right bank the leading French tragedian gave a new point to the personality of Hamlet. In M. Mezières's opinion, none of the great interpreters of Shakespeare whom he heard—neither Devrient, Phelps, Rossi, or Salvini—expressed so well as M. Mounet-Sully the tragic sentimentality, the nobleness of idea, the generosity of heart, the power of emotion of the Prince of Denmark. Shakespeare, therefore, belonged to France, but he was none the less English. He delineated the principal features of the life of his countrymen and countrywomen—the girlish grace of maidens, the dignity of wives and mothers; the courage, constancy, violence, and even brutality; the humour, elegance, and passions of men. In the conclusion of his highly-polished discourse M. Mezières assured the donor of the statue that, although Shakespeare might have more readers in England than in France, there was nowhere, not even in England itself, where there existed so many fervent admirers of the grandeur of his work than in this country. M. Jules Claretie, who was the next speaker, said that he had come to bring Shakespeare the homage of the Comédie Française on which stage "Hamlet" was acted on Sept. 30, 1769, and which had since done so much for the fame of the great Englishman. He could add with pride that, although Shakespeare was studied, understood, and interpreted in other countries, he had nowhere been the object of more fervent admiration than in France. Had not some of his too patriotic admirers in this country tried to prove that, his mother being of Gallic origin, the poet had a little French blood in his veins? But they need not devote much attention to this discovery. It was the glory of great men that they shed a lustre not only on their native land but on the world. Shakespeare had enjoyed every glory, even that of insult. He had been called a plagiarist, and now men were going further, and declaring that Shakespeare was a sort of pseudonym of Bacon. "I am expecting to be assured one day that he never existed any more than Homer. But we must certainly believe in the existence of poets since they have bequeathed their work to us." People might deny that conquerors had existed when they only left ruins behind them. "But poets: Try to get people to believe that they never lived, that their hearts never beat, that their brains produced nothing, when they leave after them such names of blessed victories as the 'Iliad,' 'Œdipus,' the 'Aeneid,' the 'Divine Comedy,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Hamlet,' 'The Cid,' 'The Misanthrope,' 'Don Carlos,' the 'Légende des Siècles!'" Shakespeare certainly had no need of this homage. "What is the use of a monument to Shakespeare?" Victor Hugo wrote. "The statue which he has made for himself is better, with all England for its pedestal." Very true; but if monuments did not add to the glory of men they enhanced the acknowledgments of the people which they had rendered glorious. St. Evremond, who died in exile, had his tomb in Westminster Abbey, and in Drury-lane Theatre a statue of Victor Hugo faced that of Shakespeare. France was hospitable to genius, and would she not salute the image of him of whom the author of "Antony" eloquently said one day, "Shakespeare is the man who after God has created most"? Shakespeare's creations were more lasting than mortal creatures. We knew Othello, Macbeth, Ophelia, Romeo, and Juliet, better than beings of flesh and blood whom we daily elbowed. Nations might be rivals at different periods of their history, but their great men united them fraternally and for ever. The ceremony concluded by the recitation of M. Henri de Bornier's ode to Shakespeare. The spirited lines received, it is needless to say, full justice from M. Mounet Sully, of the Comédie Française, who is one of the most fervent and passionate admirers of Shakespeare in France. During the intervals between some of the discourses a military band played "God save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise."

M. Floquet's Revision Bill engrossed the attention of Ministers at the Cabinet Council held yesterday under M. Carnot's presidency. The project received the formal approval of the Premier's colleagues, though it turns out to be of a more ambitious and sweeping character than had been supposed. It affects the Chamber as well as the Senate; indeed, if it be eventually adopted, some very important changes will be introduced. M. Floquet proposes that every two years elections take place for the renewal of one-third of the members of each House. The elections will come off simultaneously, the Deputies being chosen directly by universal suffrage and the Senators elected as before, but with the difference that the voting delegates selected by the Municipal Councils shall be nominated henceforth by the electors of the communes or parishes. This is not all. More authority will be invested in the Council of State than has hitherto been the case, its members being elected by the Senate and the Chamber after presentation by the Government, while others will be chosen in the same manner, but after special introduction by various organised bodies such as the Chambers of commerce and the industrial syndicates. To the Council of State thus modified will fall the duty of studying and drawing up bills on the initiative of the Government. These bills, subsequently laid before the Chamber, will be discussed and voted on according to the prevailing custom, but with this difference that they will be specially supported in Parliament by delegates of the Council of State, chosen for the purpose. After their adoption by the Chamber the bills will be submitted to the Senate, but if the Upper House reject them its veto will not extend over a period of more than two years at the outside. For with the biennial election for the renewal of one-third of the senators and deputies the electors will be placed in a position to settle the dispute deciding in favour of the Upper or the Lower House, as they may deem proper, and thus rendering a prolonged conflict between the two impossible. As regards the important question of finances, however, this right will not be enjoyed by the Senate. It will be allowed to remonstrate, but no more. The last word will rest with the Chamber. In this new scheme M. Floquet settles the question of the dissolution of the Chamber, for as one-third of the Lower House is to be renewed every two years the country will be regularly consulted at comparatively brief intervals. Then, with a view to rendering Ministries more solid and stable in the future, he proposes the insertion in the Constitution of a clause borrowed from that of 1791, and setting forth that Cabinets are not to be called upon to resign unless the Chamber make a formal declaration to the effect that they have ceased to deserve the confidence of the nation. There is no doubt that, in drawing up a scheme which has to-day fairly taken away the breath of many politicians, M. Floquet has had from first to last in his mind's eye the criticisms and attacks of General Boulanger and his supporters. Already there is a laugh at the announcement that "the Presidency of the Republic and the two Chambers are to be maintained." The moderate Republicans are covering the bill with ridicule. One remark out of many will suffice to illustrate the reception which the measure is meeting at the hands of steady-going Conservatives in the real sense of the word. Supposing that the Chamber of 1889 were to saddle the country with a Cæsarian Ministry, the Senate would not even have the resource of refusing the Budget to save the Republic.

M. Jules Ferry delivered an important speech at a banquet given last evening in his honour by the Municipality of Raon l'Etape, the scene of the exciting incident last year, when a Frenchman was killed and another wounded by the German rifleman, Kaufmann. M. Ferry declared that France wanted peace and quietness, and that the country was opposed to Revision. He strongly censured various patriotic demonstrations, falsely so-called, and asserted that, especially when they were indulged in near the Frontier, they made victims among their friends and brethren in Alsace. "Happily, what recently happened here led to no unpleasant result, thanks to the good sense of the inhabitants of the valley," he exclaimed. He proposed for a toast "The Union of the Republicans," though he feared that with the present Chamber such a consummation could hardly be attained. M. Ferry's speech was loudly applauded.

Yesterday the trial of the swindler Allmayer was concluded, and the prisoner was condemned to twelve years' penal servitude. He was found guilty on all the counts, yet, strange to say, he escapes by eight years from the longer term of imprisonment to which he had previously been sentenced. To the last the prisoner was cool, cynical, self-reliant, and evasive. When Maitre Demange, counsel for M. Edmond Kastor, the victim of the famous telephone trick, told him that he lied, Allmayer retorted that the eminent counsel himself was labouring under erroneous impressions. "You tell us," said the eloquent advocate, "that the captain from whom you stole a watch and money when you were in the army was himself condemned to prison. It is a base lie, for I have seen your Colonel. You are a wretched adventurer." After this storm, M. Cremieux, Allmayer's counsel, tried, as in duty bound, to whitewash his client, but he was treading on slippery ground. After the verdict of the jury, Allmayer shrugged his shoulders, and, remarking that the sentence could not touch him, as he was innocent, the swindler was led back to prison, where the authorities will now, no doubt, take care that he does not escape a third time from the grip of justice.

A dramatic and mysterious affair is about to be tried at Constantine, in Algeria. A young man, a notary's son, who had lately finished his law studies in Paris, fell in love with a married lady who was a friend of his family. One day he took this lady into his villa at Sidi Mabrouk, and two hours after the couple were seen entering the house two shots were heard. The reports came from the direction of a bedroom in the villa, the door of which was broken down by the young lawyer's brother-in-law and another person. Inside the room the lady was found lying undressed on a bed, her skull shattered by bullets and inclined towards a bouquet of roses. The young man was partly undressed, and was kneeling by the side of the dead woman. His version of the affair is that the lady had agreed to go to the villa with him for an immoral purpose on condition that he killed her afterwards. On the other hand, many assert that the young fellow's mind was unhinged by his connection with a certain school of novelists and poets in Paris, that his love for the married lady was not returned, but that he induced her to accompany him to the villa and then murdered her. These are the outlines of the sombre drama which is to be unfolded before an assize court next month, and the case has caused considerable sensation in Paris, where all those concerned in it are well known.

M. Emile Zola is now working at a tale in which he will include analytical and documentary studies of the criminal courts, the detective police, and the great railway companies. The book is also to contain an intensely dramatic episode—to wit, the murder of M. Barrême, Prefect of the Eure, a mysterious crime which occurred on the railway line near Mantes some time ago, and the perpetrator of which has not yet been discovered. M. Zola will, however, have his typical murderer arrested, tried, and executed. After this the author of the "Assommoir" will probably give up novel-writing altogether.

To-day's races at Longchamps were well attended, and the sport was good. The following were the results: Prix du Moulin—Bercy, 1; Vert Dragon, 2; César, 3. Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third. Prix de Saint-Cyr—Catharina, 1; Sergent Major, 2; Achéron, 3. Won by six lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Handicap Libre—Faust (ridden by Bartholomew), 1; Athos (Dodge), 2; Bocage (Storr), 3. Betting—6 to 1 agst each Faust and Athos, 10 to 1 agst Bocage. Also ran, Bégonia, 5 to 1 agst; Charvet, 7 to 1 agst; Endymion and Rêve, 12 to 1 agst each; Le Cordouan, 14 to 1 agst; Vigne Vierge, 16 to 1 agst; and Frondeuse Roland and Visière II., 20 to 1 agst each. Won by a length; the same distance between second and third. Prix Gladiateur—Ténébreuse, 1; Presta, 2; Ary, 3. Won by five lengths; six lengths between second and third. Premier Prix D'Automne.—Lift, 1; Modèle, 2; Château d'If, 3. Won by five lengths; six lengths between second and third. Deuxième Prix d'Automne.—Sagittaria, 1; Bataille filly, 2; La Foudre, 3. Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

On the Bourse yesterday the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 82f 45c (a rise of 10c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 62½c (a rise of 12½c); Italians, 96f 90c (a rise of 2½c); Turks, 15f 35c (a fall of 7½c); Spanish Exteriors, 73f 10c; Egyptian Unified, 423f 75c; ditto Preference, 520f; Ottoman Bank, 536f. Suez Canal shares closed at 2,225f, and Rio Tinto at 606f. There was an improvement in Home Funds, and Hungarians and Russians were active. But Italians were dull, and Spanish Exteriors, Egyptian Unified, and Portuguese all closed with a fall.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company notify that telegraphic communication is now restored with Australia and New Zealand.

IMPROVED TRADE.—There has been a steady improvement in the Forest of Dean iron and coal trades during the autumn. The output of coal equals that of the best times in 1873. Prices are higher than they have been during the past four years.

DR. BERGMANN'S REPLY TO SIR M. MACKENZIE.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION CONDEMNS HIM.

NO ACTION FOR LIBEL.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

It could not be expected that the published extracts from Sir Morell Mackenzie's book would be passed over in silence in the editorial columns of the Berlin newspapers, nor, indeed, must one be surprised that the vaunted "objectivity" of German judgment is again conspicuous by its absence in the comments hitherto published thereon. Only one journal wisely regrets that the verbal warfare must, alas! infallibly recommence, and to nobody's benefit, and this is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a Liberal print. The whole Conservative press has all along been as decidedly hostile as possible to English doctors, and from their point of view it could not be otherwise. I take it that Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence will only be read impartially out of Germany. People's minds here were made up one way or the other more than a year ago, and argumentation might last till Doomsday without one convert being made by either side. The Government press insist that their adversaries will use the strife for political and electioneering purposes. How truly sad that the history of the illness of Kaiser Frederick should be bandied about from mouth to mouth! But can you believe your eyes when you read that an inspired agency, the Berliner *Politische Nachrichten* publishes, and a semi-official organ like the *Norddeutsche* conspicuously reprints, the suspicion that the lost key to the cipher used by the late Kaiser was stolen from his death-chamber by somebody admitted by Sir M. Mackenzie to his august patient's sick or death chamber. I have yet to learn that any unauthorised person entered that apartment. These are the reckless accusations thrown out by irresponsible agents, whose only object is servility, and who in this way only injure those whom they wish to serve. It is hardly worth while to reproduce criticism which is satisfied with characterising Mackenzie as "a mischievous charlatan and a liar," and his defence as "bubble" and "swindling rubbish." What, however, are we to expect when each side accuses the other of most ignoble practices and the dullest ignorance? National susceptibility must have an outlet, and the *Post* invokes the patriotism of its countrymen to condemn the book. The Conservative press is now objecting to what it calls the puff system of giving extracts before publication. In this way even Mr. Rennell Rodd's short "Life of Kaiser Frederick" has given offence before it has even been read, simply because some journals have announced its forthcoming publication. I told you the other day that it would shortly appear. Mr. Rodd, contrary to what has been said in London, wrote it from materials he collected himself, whilst Kaiserin Frederick revised it, cutting out any passage that might possibly leave an opening to attack from any morbid prejudiced critic on the look out for a political allusion. The little work is published for a charitable object, and merely deals with the personal character of the late exalted Monarch.

What I have already stated sufficiently indicates how Sir Morell Mackenzie's work is likely to be received by the press, which in this case pretty well reflects public opinion. What is, however, of much greater importance is the impression made upon the English specialist's medical antagonists, especially Professor Von Bergmann and Dr. Gerhardt. I had an opportunity this evening of meeting Professor Von Bergmann, with whom I conversed for some time about Sir Morell's book. The Professor authorised me to transmit the following details of our conversation, which will fully inform you as to the opinion held by him:

"We, the German doctors," he said, "shall take no notice whatever of the charges made against us in the book. Our answer is contained in our own official report, where every separate charge is sufficiently refuted as medical men will understand. It was to be foreseen that Sir Morell Mackenzie would write a defence in his own professional interest, but the work he is about to publish will not deceive any professional man. It contains matter written for the general public encased in scientific language; but the shell is the only scientific part about it. The charge against Gerhardt would not be listened to by any medical colleague, and the main accusation against me is refuted by the post-mortem examination. The account of the autopsy is what medical men will look at, and Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence contradicts that.

"I am perfectly confident as to the opinion of the whole medical world, in Great Britain as well as elsewhere, and base my confidence in English opinion on two letters received from most eminent men, professors of surgery in your country, who begged me not to take my view of English surgeons from Sir Morell Mackenzie. It appears that Mackenzie relied upon his countrymen's ignorance of German, and consequent inability to read our official report, but he has overrated this disadvantage. On Friday evening a large parcel containing an English translation was despatched to England for sale, and all the leading journals have had a copy sent them. We have not the slightest fear as to the issue of Mackenzie's publication, and shall not even take any notice of his personal attacks."

I must say that the Professor looked the picture of confidence. He regretted with me the rekindling of this medical strife, and coincided with my view that the less said in the newspapers about it now the better; but, he added, they will talk about it, and, taking up a journal, he said, "I have already had about fifty prints like this sent to me."

I have quoted this conversation at length, so as to give both the German medical and lay views of the book that will be in the hands of the public to-morrow.

A representative of the *New York Herald* also had an interview with Dr. Bergmann, who, when asked what he thought of Sir Morell Mackenzie's attacks, is reported to have said: "Arrant nonsense!" "As long as the Emperor Frederick was ill, we would not give details of his case to the public. By we I mean the German physicians. This course was made difficult to us, as the English political and medical newspapers covered us with abuse. When the Emperor Frederick died the Minister of the Royal Household asked us to publish the reports made by us during the Emperor's illness. That is how the German doctors' report came to be published; and I am happy to find that it has been translated into English. Here is a copy. Every English-speaking man or woman can now judge the case on its merits. What Mackenzie now brings forward is so trifling that it scarcely seems to deserve an answer."

"Against the remark of Mackenzie, that he keenly feels the unseemliness of a controversy to cause additional suffering to hearts already sorely tried I have nothing to say; but in regard to the charges, amounting to malpractice, that Mackenzie says were brought against him by the German doctors' pamphlet, we (the German physicians) do not hesitate in saying that Mackenzie's treatment of the Emperor did amount to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defence, he overlooks the fact that his accusations against me fail to the ground in the presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldmeyer's post-mortem examination. Mackenzie's defence casts doubt on the capabilities of his German colleagues, but Virchow's post-mortem clearly established the fact that Tobold, Gerhardt, and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity of arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous laryngologist Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made on the Crown Prince in May, as I wished, his Majesty Frederick the Third might just as well as not be alive now as the four patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was so successfully performed.

"Science shows us to-day that every cancer that is small and operated upon in time can be permanently removed: but if the cancer becomes large the operation must fail. It is entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one. Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the Emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post-mortem revealed cancer. Mackenzie's lack of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake, and of his not knowing why Professors Tobold and Gerhardt would not remove a piece of the growth.

"The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. When a naughty little boy is tripped up and thrown down by a bigger boy, if he finds he lacks strength to continue the struggle he screams, and spits at, and abuses his tormentor. After reading his defence I am convinced he will be deserted by the few friends he could still lay claim to.

"You ask why we Germans did not, as Mackenzie suggests, make a separate report of our own. But we did. It is the one made to Count Stolberg, Minister of the King's Household, and to Von Lauer, the body surgeon of Emperor William I. It is reproduced in pamphlet under the title of 'The Emperor's Illness.' Dr. Wegnell wrote out a report of our last meeting with Sir Morell, and it reposes now in the Haus Minister's archives. In it you will find the words 'Professor von Bergmann most emphatically declared the disease to be cancer.' This shows that I judged the case correctly. It was my misfortune that the august patient and his Royal consort had more confidence in Mackenzie than in the three German physicians. This misplaced confidence brought the late Emperor Frederick to an early grave.

"I will not speak of what took place in England or at San Remo up to the time tracheotomy was resorted to. At that time Dr. Landgraf, of whose awkwardness Mackenzie speaks so sharply, noticed the growth of the cancer from week to week, while the distinguished specialist Mackenzie failed to notice the fact until it was too late to do any good.

"Now, about that crooked cut of Bramann. My answer is this—the accusation is a lie. The cut was made exactly in the middle. Mackenzie told Prince Henry of Prussia at San Remo himself that the operation had been admirably performed. In regard to the choice of tubes, if the operation of tracheotomy has to be made so far as to cause a wound directly over the breast bone, a short tube cannot be used. Here I need not defend myself to members of the medical profession who know the operation. Mackenzie is aware of this himself, and his attacking my judgment in the selection of the tube was simply intended to deceive the laity—the 'outsiders.' Any medical man would see the shallow pretence at once.

"Now in regard to the very serious charge made against me with regard to what took place on April 12, when I am said to have ploughed a deep wound in the Emperor's throat, and caused an inflammation in the cellular tissues between the trachea and the sternum or breastbone. Again am I compelled to the belief that Mackenzie failed to grasp the meaning of Virchow's post-mortem report, wherein no mention occurs of any such inflammation. On the contrary, the cellular tissues lying behind the breastbone showed no evidence of any cicatrisation, but only of purely normal conditions. The post-mortem showed the immediate cause of death—the inflammation of the lungs—to be of recent date. I then asked Professor Virchow, in presence of all the numerous witnesses who signed the report, when this inflammation of the lungs might have been supposed to have begun. The professor answered, "Certainly not more than two weeks ago. Probably not more than six or seven days ago." This Mackenzie heard. He saw the diseased lung, and still dared to maintain that a manipulation of mine made eight weeks before was the direct cause of the Emperor's death. No medical man would believe this lie, but the credulous and ignorant among the general public may, and thus make one of the German doctors responsible for the sad result.

"The disease in the Emperor Frederick's case ran the usual course of every cancer of the larynx. First a little wartlike growth, that gradually grows larger and larger, and finally involves the entire cavity of the larynx. Then, when the patient can no longer draw air into the lungs, tracheotomy becomes necessary. Later on the hard swelling in the larynx softens, becomes gangrenous, and decays. Corrupt matter dropping into the lungs produces inflammation, of which the patient usually dies. This was the case with the Emperor Frederick. The post-mortem showed the whole larynx to have been eaten away. In its place was a great cavity, filled with pus and ichor. This is all so simple that I venture to say no medical man in either Europe or America would, after reading the German report, fail to come to a just conclusion about the case, Mackenzie always excepted.

"If no post-mortem had been made Mackenzie would have been free to insist on all the statements his vivid imagination and bad conscience (*schlechtes Gewissen*) could suggest. But, after the post-mortem, *da haben seine Lügen kurze Beine* (his lies have but short legs). Mackenzie says that the Emperor Frederick told him he had no confidence in me. This may or may not be true, but it in no wise affects the facts in the case."

The correspondent had noticed in the professor's *salon* in the handsome house on the Alexander Ufer a photograph of the late Emperor, across which, in the Emperor's own hand, were traced the words, "In Dankbarer Erinnerung" (In thankful remembrance).

"Of his interview with Prince Bismarck," concluded the professor, "I will not speak. I was not there, and can neither affirm nor deny. But if Dr. Mackenzie's memory is as treacherous in regard to what passed then as it is in some other matters his account should be taken *cum grano salis*."

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

"Kaiserin Frederick was expected at Bornstedt, near her former residence, Friedrichskron, to-day, and her Majesty was to remain there till the 18th, the day fixed for laying the foundation-stone of the late Kaiser's mausoleum. To-morrow her Majesty will attend a meeting in the Berlin Rathhaus in connection with the memorial to Kaiser Frederick, for which the Town Council recently voted £25,000. The Chief Bürgermeister has just received a further donation of £3,750 towards this object. The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* confirms what I told you some days ago, that it is supposed that Professor Geffcken was shown the Emperor Frederick's diary by his Majesty himself, and took down extracts therefrom. Nothing new is known about the matter. A very important transformation will be effected as the clock strikes midnight in North Germany. Hamburg will cease to be a free port, and with Bremen will henceforward belong to the German Imperial Zollverein. From to-morrow morning the new customs houses in Hamburg will be the scene of the greatest activity.

According to the *Norddeutsche*, the German corvette Sophie is at Bogamoyo, and the cruiser Moewe at Daressoiem, at both which places order prevails.

THE "BLACK-MOUNTAIN" WAR.

The subjoined message from the Viceroy, dated Oct. 13, 1888, has been received at the India Office:

"Intelligence received from Hazara, 10th. First column burnt Beerun, Gangabuffa, shelled Bilandkot and Pirapatha. Part of second column at Seri burnt Khand. Part of fourth column crossed river above Palosi; was attacked returning; attack was repulsed; two Sepoys wounded; recrossed afternoon. Wounded well, but Cleeve dangerously wounded."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The first, second, and third columns of General M'Queen's expedition maintain their positions. A detachment from the second column will make a reconnaissance to-day and endeavour to join the fourth column. The latter proposes to cross the Indus to-day at Kunhar, which it occupied on the 11th inst. The crossing is better at that point. The 2nd Sikhs from Derbund have been ordered to reinforce the fourth column.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The fourth column of General M'Queen's expedition, after crossing the Indus yesterday, occupied Palosi and burnt Mardan, a village occupied by a colony from Hindustan. No details have yet been received. The second column has reached Kunhar, on the Indus, where it joined a detachment from the fourth column.

Detachments from the second and third columns have burned several villages. The Akazais have despatched a letter to General M'Queen offering to send a deputation to arrange terms of submission.

THE KING OF SERVIA.—In an interview with a member of the editorial staff of the Vienna *Presse* the King of Servia is represented to have complained of the irregularity of the course taken by M. Garashanin, the Progressist leader, in the Royal divorce question and other matters. His Majesty declared that M. Garashanin was well aware that Queen Nathalie had supported every political agitation directed against Austria-Hungary. The King regarded a radical decision in the divorce suit as necessary, since it was not only a matter affecting himself personally but a political question.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Oct. 14.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales gave a small luncheon party in his apartments at the Grand Hotel, his guests being Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, General and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Mr. Ralph Milbanke, Duke Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Louis Esterhazy, and the members of his suite. In the course of the afternoon his Royal Highness drove out to Laxenbourg, the country residence of Crown Prince Rudolph. The Prince remained there to dinner, and in the evening went to the opera in company of the Crown Prince, and seemed much amused at a charming new ballet called the "Fairy Doll," which is full of life and humour. This morning his Royal Highness attended divine service at the chapel of the British Embassy, and dined at five o'clock with the Emperor, General Ellis and General Keith Fraser being also invited. This evening the Prince will leave for Styria with the Crown Prince for a day's shooting. On Tuesday his Royal Highness leaves Vienna by the Orient express for Paris.

King Milan of Servia called on the Emperor at the Burg Palace yesterday afternoon. The Prince of Wales called on King Milan at the Hotel Imperial, but did not find him at home.

In my despatch of Friday night I had occasion to draw attention to the Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles. I informed you that they were under the auspices of Russia. I now recommend to the notice of English readers the following extract from the Turkish organ *Misan*. I have some reason for representing it as conveying a faithful notion of the Sultan's present disposition.

'Would Russia be prepared to replace the Anglo-Turkish Convention relating to Cyprus by a treaty binding her to treat and protect Turkish territory like her own? In Russia the conclusion of such a treaty does not depend upon the Prime Minister, but upon the Emperor himself. We should be quite ready to sign it. A formal treaty of the kind between Russia and ourselves would be regarded by all Europe as a great political event. There can be no doubt that our good relations with England and Austria cannot last any longer. Will Russia promise by treaty to protect Turkey by force of arms? If so, we have no objection to make, and if we have Russia with us we shall also have France.'

The tendency of this important announcement is to prepare the Turkish people for the great change in Turkish policy which Russia is now rapidly bringing about. That change promises to culminate in some kind of Russian protectorate over the Sultan's dominions.

There was a large crowd outside the Burg Theatre all to-day, those who could get near to the windows of the entrance, vainly hoping to get a glimpse of the splendours inside. The crowd grew as evening approached, and the strong police force on duty had as much as it could do to maintain order. The blaze of electric light both in the house and outside illuminated the precincts of the building, which looked, if possible, handsomer and more imposing than in the daytime. Orchestra stalls were offered for sale to-day by clandestine ticket vendors for 100fl, and for the first row they asked half as much again. This evening even at that price there were none to be had. There was not a vacant seat in the edifice. Society has been allured back to Vienna rather earlier than usual by the great theatrical event of to-night. The attraction rested solely in the new building itself. The actors and actresses were old friends, and with the exception of the prologue, the evening's programme was quite ancient. Before the curtain rose the orchestra played an appropriate piece, called the "Consecration of the House," by Beethoven. The prologue, in which the *premiers sujets* appeared, was followed by "Esther," a drama by Grillparzer, and "Wallenstein's Lager," by Schiller. It had been foretold that the lack of colour in the decoration of the auditorium would give it a cold appearance, which may have been the case when the trials of electric lighting took place in the empty house. But the gay uniforms and brilliant toilettes that filled every part of the theatre to-night altered matters entirely, and there was but one voice to admire the taste and genius of the architect in confining himself to gold and white and various shades of very light brown. Nor is there much bright colouring in the curtain, which represents mythological figures. It was precisely seven o'clock when the Emperor, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and their guests entered the Court-box. In his Majesty's suite were the two Archdukes, his brothers, and also Archdukes William and Otto. Six Archduchesses sat on either side of the Crown Princess. The proscenium boxes were occupied by the Court. Prince Reuss, Prince Hohenlohe, and many leading members of the aristocracy and the Corps Diplomatique were in the ground floor boxes. All the notabilities of the town were amongst the audience. The prologue contained a reference to the Emperor's munificence, and when Herr Sonnenthal pronounced the words "Thanks to the Kaiser" the whole house stood up, and, turning round to the Court-box, broke out into prolonged cheering. This demonstration was renewed at the end of the prologue, when the Emperor bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment. The band then played the National Anthem, which was sung by the actors and actresses, all of whom were on the stage, and also by part of the audience. There was much spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm, testifying to the immense popularity enjoyed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It may be said, in all truth, that Vienna now possesses the finest playhouse in Europe.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Lecture at Regent's Park Chapel (near Portland-road Station), at 8.45, "Contrasts in Nature," by Professor Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S.

Anniversary Dinner of the City of London Pension Society, the Holborn Restaurant.

TO-MORROW.

Bristol Musical Festival (and three following days).

WEDNESDAY.

Mercers' School—Old Boys' Dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Annual Dinner of the National Dental Hospital, the Holborn Restaurant.

SATURDAY.

Bohemian Subscription Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, 8.30 p.m., in aid of King's College Hospital.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

Oct. 22.

Country Brewers' Society's Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Brewers and Allied Trades' National Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (and following days).

Oct. 23.

National Cat Show, Crystal Palace (and following day).

Brewers' Congress, Agricultural Hall (and following days).

Race for the Cambridgeshire.

Nov. 1.

All Saints' Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 3.

3rd Volunteer Brigade Cinque Ports Division Dinner, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 5.

Doll Show, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.

Banquet to the Chairman of the London School Board by Members of the Board, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 6.

Parliament Reassembles.

Nov. 13.

First Dinner and Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 14.

Banquet to the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Hartington by the Nonconformist Unionist Association, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 28.

First Dance of the Holland Park Soirées, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Nov. 30.

Scottish Corporation Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Dec. 18.

Commercial Travellers' Schools Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.

Dec. 19.

Civil Service Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will preside.

Charing-cross Hospital Banquet, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole. Lord Derby will preside.

At an adjourned meeting of the Hove Commissioners, held on Saturday, a resolution was passed approving the scheme for the erection of a new Sea Wall and Marine Esplanade for West Hove, in connection with which a commodious bathing establishment will be provided. The matter had been under the consideration of the Commissioners since April, and has been discussed at several previous meetings.

Owing to the death of a near relative, the marriage arranged between Miss Lawson and Mr. Hulse, M.P., has been postponed, and will take place privately at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, early in November.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Canadian Secretary of State, in a speech delivered at a banquet given to Mr. Robert White, member of Parliament, referred to the relations between Canada and the United States. He said that the latter country tried to frighten Canada with commercial union, annexation, and unrestricted reciprocity, but that Canada which had been well off before was even better off now, and did not wish for any change.—*Reuter.*

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MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING beg to state that the following FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES were SOLD, in 16 lots, viz.:
Nos. 8, 10, 12, and 14, Myrtle-street, Blackstock-road.
No. 30, Monsell-road, Highbury-vale.
Nos. 118, 122, and 126, Blackstock-road, Highbury.
Nos. 18 and 20, Chatterton-road, Blackstock-road.
No. 2, Elwood-street, Blackstock-road.
No. 41, John-street, Barnsbury.
No. 20, Albert-terrace, Cloudesley-road.
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Blackstock-road (No. 120), and Nos. 12 and 14, Monsell-road, being the only remaining portion of the Estate of the late Thomas Lefever, Esq.

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CANONBURY.—In separate lots.—A pair of attractive semi-detached Residences, having the large frontage of 116 feet, Nos. 1 and 2, Northampton Park, very open at back, about five minutes' walk from the North London Station, each containing three bed rooms, dressing room, two excellent large sitting rooms, two kitchens, and good gardens with side entrances. No. 1, recently repaired, and with possession; rental value £60. No. 2, let, £65. Term nearly 38 years, at only £5 each.—Solicitor, A. R. Burough, Esq., 5, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.
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HOMERTON.—In one lot.—Seven Houses, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20, Nisbet-street, High-street, close to the North London Station. Let at 10s. each per week. Term 80 years, at £16 12s.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wyatt, Hoskins, Hooker, and Williams, 28, [illegible]

Surbiton and Long Ditton, Surrey.—Six Days' Unreserved Clearance Sale of the whole of the well-grown Nursery Stock, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. T. Jackson.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the respective PREMISES, the Branch Nurseries, known as the Kingston Hill Nursery, Kingston-hill, the Surbiton Park Nursery, Surbiton, and the Nursery, Long Ditton, Surrey, THIS DAY (Monday), and following days, the whole of the well-grown NURSERY STOCK, extending over several acres, and in capital condition for removal, comprising thousands of conifers and evergreen shrubs in the borders for effective planting, also 3,000 standard roses, 2,000 laurels, 2,500 privet, 3,000 cupressus and pinus, 3,000 green hollies, 4,000 fruit-trees, growing crops, loose utensils, &c.—May now be viewed. Catalogues may be had on the respective premises; of G. C. Sherrard, Esq., Solicitor, 20, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., and Kingston; and of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., and Leytonstone, E.

Bath.—Expiration of Lease.—Sale of well-grown Nursery Stock, greenhouse plants, and glass erections, by order of Mr. E. Tily, the land being required for other purposes.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, the Bathwick Nurseries, Bath, 15 minutes' walk from the Bath Railway Station, G.W.R., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Oct. 15 and 16, at half-past twelve precisely each day, without reserve.—Catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., and Leytonstone, E.

Dutch Bulbs.—Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Great Unreserved Sales.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., every MONDAY, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past eleven precisely, extensive consignments of first-class HYACINTHS, tulips, crocus, narcissus, and other bulbs from Holland, lotted to suit large and private buyers.—On view mornings of sale, and catalogues had.

Wednesday Next.—2,000 English-grown Lilium Auratum, splendid bulbs, also L. Harrisii, longiflorum, and others, Japanese iris, a large assortment of narcissus and other hardy bulbs, Dutch flower roots, 500 camellias and azaleas of the best sorts, and 700 Spiræa Japonica from Belgium, 500 spiræas (for forcing) in various colours, 100 gardenias, greenhouse plants, a further portion of the London stock of Crute's Patent Pottery, &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL the above by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 17, at half-past twelve precisely.—On view morning of sale, and catalogues had.

Friday Next.—Orchids.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 19, at half-past twelve precisely, a large quantity of imported and established ORCHIDS.—On view morning of sale, and catalogues had.

Sunningdale (five minutes' walk from the Sunningdale Railway Station, L. and S.W.R.).—Extensive Unreserved Sale of beautifully-grown Nursery Stock, a large portion of which is growing [illegible]

GREAT PIANO SALE.—End of London Season.—Secondhand Broadwood, Collard, and Erard pianos, very cheap. Illustrated catalogues and descriptive lists free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

PIANOS £15, Pianos £16, Pianos £18.—An early inspection is desirable, as these pianos are being rapidly sold. Packed free, and sent to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues and descriptive lists post free.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANO.—£21, BROADWOOD GRAND.—Full Grand Pianoforte, suitable for a Choral Society. Should be seen at once.—Illustrated Catalogues free, and all pianos packed free, at THOMAS OETZMANN and CO.'S Great Sale of Pianos, 27, Baker-street, London, W.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.—S. and P. ERARD find it necessary to caution the public against certain pianos bearing their name but not of their manufacture, which are being sold in various towns in the United Kingdom, principally at public auctions and private houses. S. and P. Erard's trade mark is "Patent, Erard, London," to be seen on opening the piano for playing.—Apply for further particulars as to genuineness to S. and P. Erard, 18, Great Marlborough-street, London.

S. and P. ERARD, makers by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

S. and P. ERARD.—NEW PIANOS, from 50 to 300 guineas, payable in quarterly instalments, or otherwise if preferred. A discount for cash.

S. and P. ERARD.—A large assortment of nearly new INSTRUMENTS, in first-class condition, at reduced prices. Pianos for hire.—Showrooms, 18, Great Marlborough-street, London.

CRAMER'S NEW METAL FRAME COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, unequalled in tone, and unsurpassed in durability. Cash prices from 50 guineas. Pianettes from 25 guineas.
J. B. CRAMER and CO., Moorgate-street and Regent-street.

J. B. CRAMER and CO., having been appointed by Messrs. S. and P. ERARD, of London, as Sole Agents for the sale of their PIANOFORTES in the City, beg to announce that in their large show rooms, 40 to 46, Moorgate-street, will be found an admirable selection of these high-class pianofortes. The recently introduced cottage, price 50 guineas, can be had on Cramer's three years' system of hire, at the special rate for the first 100 instruments of £4 4s. per quarter.
Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., Moorgate-street, July, 1888.
Gentlemen—We hereby appoint you our sole Agents for the City of London. (Signed) S. and P. Erard and Co.

FOUNDED 1838. REBUILT 1887.

MOORE and MOORE.—The new extensive WAREROOMS are NOW OPEN. An unusually large selection of instruments constantly on view.—104-5, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

PRIZE MEDAL INVENTORIES, 1885, &c.

MOORE and MOORE.—PIANOFORTES from 16½ guineas. Vertical Grands from 50 guineas. Horizontal [illegible]

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only acknowledged establishment in City of London, vide press, for divorce, bogus companies, watching suspected persons, &c.—Apply, write, wire, or telephone. Terms moderate. Consultations free. Telephone No. 200.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives for divorce, making secret inquiries, &c.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

DETECTIVE NOTICE.—The "Financial World" says: "It was magnanimous of the 'Financial News' to compliment Mr. Henry Slater, comparing our great English private detective to Fouché."—SLATER'S DETECTIVE OFFICES, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Prompt, secret and reliable. Telegraphic address "Shadows," London. Agents in the principal cities of the world.

NEXT of KIN.—£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.—A REGISTER, 312 pages, cloth gilt, containing the names of 70,000 persons who have been advertised for to claim property and money since 1700. Price 1s. 6d. post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery, free of all charges or fees.—DOUGAL and CO., 62, Strand, London. A fortune may await you.

POWELL, BRIDGWATER, and CO., Wood-street.

Sommervell, Bury, and Co.	35, Noble-street.
Dando, Sons, and Co.	62, Bread-street.
Ellington and Ridley	Watling-street.
Garland, Robert	Wood-street.
Yallop, Grace, and Co.	122, Old-street.
Mansbridge, Thomas	60, Wood-street.
Stokes, Charles	6, Farringdon-street.
Sharp, Odell, and Hunt	51, Old Change.
Taylor, J. and W.	Leicester.
Amos and Pullen	24, St. George's-street, Bristol.
Vicary, Hughes, and Co.	Whitechapel.
Rees, Woods, and Co.	Manchester.

If the above-mentioned firms, trading in 1850 at the above addresses, COMMUNICATE at once with the undersigned, they will probably be BENEFITED.
DORAN WEBB, Solicitor, Slough.

A. PORTEOUS, Commercial Traveller.—If this gentleman will CALL upon John Wright, St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C., he will HEAR SOMETHING to his ADVANTAGE.

SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.—Thanks very much for London presents. Wrote, but have got no reply to other.

LOST, on the 10th inst., in a third-class smoking compartment of District Railway, at Victoria, about 12.45, a RECORD BOOK, tied with string, labelled "M. T. Saunders."—Whoever will bring the same to C. T. Wilkinson, Esq., 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, will be REWARDED.

TO CABMEN.—If the driver who took a very small BLACK and TAN TERRIER BITCH PUPPY from a [illegible]

[illegible]